Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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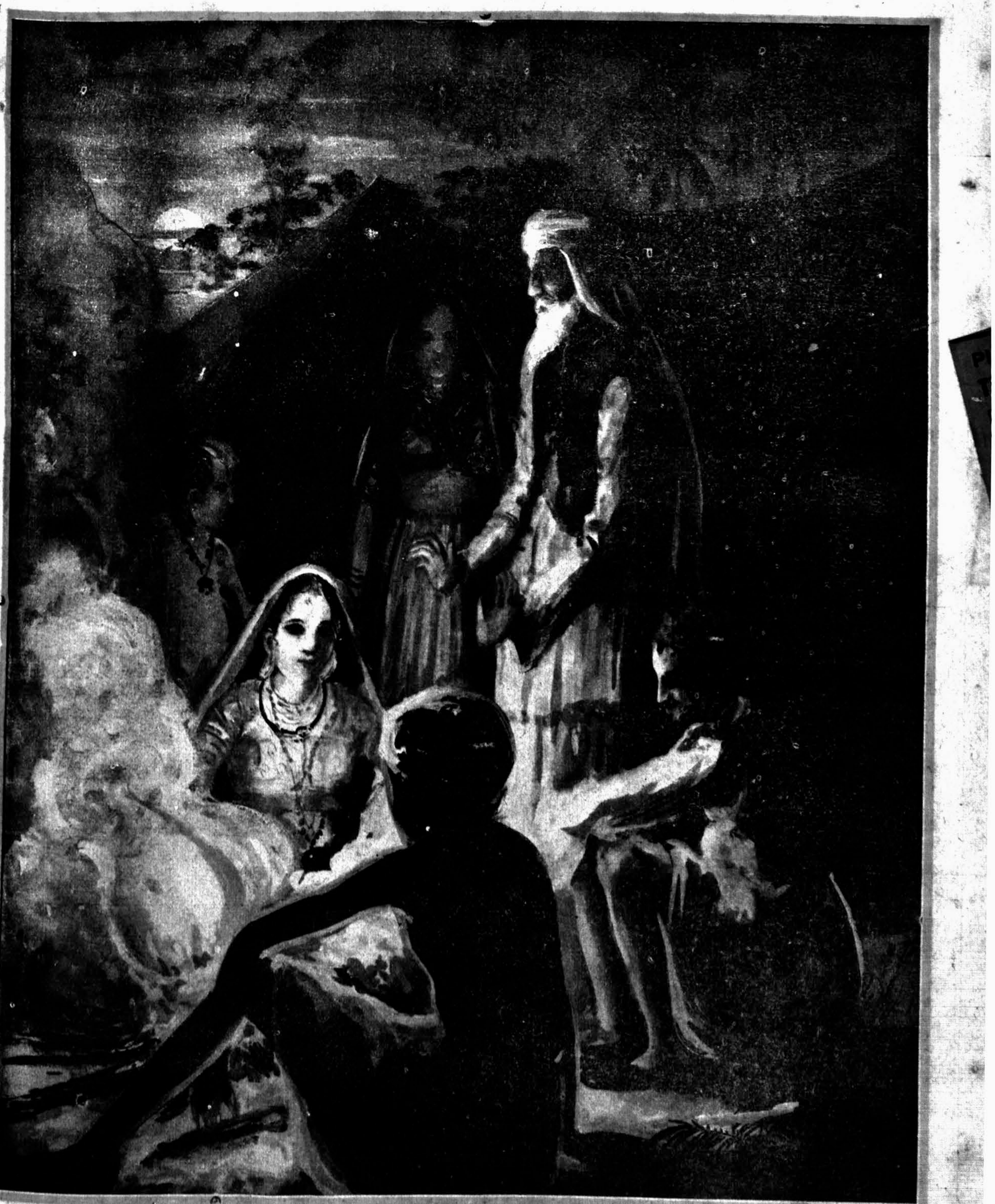

WHEN WINTER COMES

—S. Durga Rao.

Sydney harbour ablaze ! Rehearsal of fire works and lighting for the sesqui-centennial celebrations of Sydney harbour.

Death may be around the corner: A party of Japanese troops take "breathing time" under an archway in the Hongkew section of Shanghai during an attack.

The Italian contingent, whose presence in Shanghai puzzles foreign representatives, came from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the first Italian troops to set foot on Chinese soil, since the Boxer trouble in 1901.

Gas mask fitting trials at Dr. Barnardo's Babies Castle, Kent.

Italian Girls offering bunches of luscious grapes for sale during the Grape festival.

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Gulbadan Banu

(Miss KULSUM SURAIYA)

An illustrious daughter of the Royal House of Timur, Gulbadan Banu reflects in her Humayun-nama some of those fascinating traits which distinguish Babar, her father, as a man and a writer. Born and bred in an atmosphere pervaded by candour and large-heartedness, she has given in it indications of a sense of historical perception which mark her as a worthy successor of her celebrated father. No memoirs can stand in comparison with the Babar-nama, which has earned for him the unique distinction of being called 'The Prince of Autobiographers', and which, according to Elphinstone, 'is almost the only specimen of real history in Asia'.

Pincess Nillofar Snapped at the race course.

The Humayuna-nama cannot, with justice, lay any claim to the frank intimacy and candid effusions which characterise the Betar-Nama; yet it is full of personal recollections which manifest a lively mind and an easy temper. Though Dr. Bushbrooke Williams regards it as 'exceedingly partial', Professor Kaungo considers it to be an extremely useful book, giving on the whole, a trustworthy account of Humayun's life. At all events, it contains the reminiscences of Gulbadan's guileless childhood and sprightly adolescence, which have endeared her to posterity by the evident sincerity of their narration and the charming simplicity of their style.

The Humayun-nama was written at the instance of Akbar between 1580 and 1590 A.D. and relied upon by Abul Fazl in the composition of the Akbar-nama. Only one incomplete manuscript of the book, which belongs to the Hamilton collection in the British Museum, has been traced uptill now. It ends abruptly with the blinding of Mirza Kamran at the command of Humayun and records few personal details concerning Gulbadan's life. Written in a colloquial and unaffected style, it has been translated into English by Mrs. Annette S. Beveridge.

Gulbadan Banu was born at Kabul in or about the year 1523 A.D., her mother's name being Dildar Begam. When she was nearly two years of age, she was taken in adoption by Mahan Begam, Babar's favourite wife and Humayun's mother, who took upon herself the responsibility of giving her a decent education worthy of her high station in life. Dildar gave birth to three daughters (Gulrang, Gulchihra and Gulbadan) and two sons (Alwar and Hindal.) It was only during her widowhood, when Dildar was living with Hindal, that she got an opportunity of passing her declining years in the company of her talented daughter.

From Kabul To Agra

In 1528 Babar sent instructions to the princesses of the blood-royal and the ladies of his household, who were at Kabul, to accompany his wives to India. Maham Begam left Kabul in advance, took Gulbadan with her, and reached Agra in June 1529. They were received by the Emperor in person on the outskirts of the capital. Gulbadan has given us a picturesque description of this meeting in the Humayun-nama "My royal father's Khalifa,1 with his wife Sultanam came as far as Naugram to meet us. My Mamas2 had made me alight at the Little Garden and having spread a small carpet, seated me on it. They instructed me to rise when Khalifa came in, and to embrace him. Then his wife Sultanam came in too. I, not knowing, wished to get up, but Khalifa raised objections, and said: 'She is your old serving-woman. There is no need to rise for her'...Then she said: 'A hasty meal (ma hazari) is ready. If you will eat, you will honour your servants'. I consented...I sat in Khalifa's quarters. The meal drew out to almost fifty roast sheep, and bread and sherbet and much fruit. Having at length eaten my breakfast, I got into my litter and went and paid my duty to my royal father. I fell at his feet; he asked me many questions, and took me for a time in his arms, and then this insignificant person felt such happiness that greater could not be imagined3". This was written more than half a century after the incident recorded here with the infantine simplicity of her early days, and bears an eloquent testimony to her vivid imagination, buoyant spirit, and dignified vivacity, which had not been blunted either by the vicissitudes of her youth or the maturity of her age.

Soon after their arrival at Agra, Babar took Maham Begam and Gulbadan Banu to Dholdpur and Sikri for sight-seeing. The gaiety of their visit to the latter place was, however, marred by an accident which befell the little princess, and which she narrates, in her book, in a style all her own "I and Afghani Aghacha4 were sitting in the front of the lower story when my lady5 went to prayers. I said to Afghani Aghacha: 'Pull my hand: She pulled, and my hand came out. My strength went and I cried. Then they brought the bone-setter and when he had bound up my hand, the Emperor went to Agra.6"

In accordance with the practice followed by contemporary Muslim writers, Gulbadan Banu does not throw any light, in the Humayun-nama, on those incidents of her life which were of immediate concern to her. From certain incidental remarks made by Humayun, it appears that she was married to Khizr Khwaja Khan when she was about seventeen years old. Although she mentions the name of her son, Saadatyar, it is not possible to determine, with any degree of certainty, the number of children born of her. During Humayun's exile in Persia (1540-45 A D.), she lived at Kabul, under the protection of her step-brother, Mirza Kamran, who treated her with singular kindness and affection.

In Humayun's Company

In 1549 Humayun resolved to make preparations for a military expedition against Balkh; but spring set in before the commencement of the projected campaign. Indulgent nature had showered her bounties in profusion in the hilly tracts surrounding Kabul. Spring, 'the sweet of the year', had embellished them with her mystic loveliness. Vernal blossoms were in full bloom, and the ladies of the royal household found the temptation of going on an excursion out of town too strong to resist. It was customary in those days to arrange picnics for the purposes of eating the 'riwaj', a plant held in high esteem even by high-born dames. Koh-Daman was noted for the luxuriance of its growth. When the ladies began to clamour for a change, Humayun, ever generous, and benevolent, promised to take them along with the army, which, on its way to Balkh, had to pass by the Koh-Daman. Gulbadan has vividly described this pleasure trip which fully illustrates the polished manners and court etiquette of those who were to leave an indelible impression on the culture and civilisation of India. "It was at afternoon prayer time that he (Humayun) rode out (of Kabul) to the garden. Quli Beg's house where the Begams were, was close by and overlooked it, and His Majesty pulled up as he passed, and all the Begams (who were waiting for a signal to depart) saw him, and rose, and made the Kornish7. Directly they had made this salutation, he beckoned with his own blessed hand, to say: 'come'. Fakhrun-nisa mama and Afghani Aghacha went on a little ahead. There was a stream in the lower part of the garden which Afghani Aghacha could not cross, and she fell off her horse. For this reason there was an hour's delay. At last we set out with His Majesty. Mahchuchak Begam8 not knowing how to manage it, her horse went up a little. His Majesty was very much annoyed about this...It was a moonlight night. We talked and told stories and Khanish Aghacha9 and Zarif the reciter and Jary-Shai10 and Shaham Aghal1 sang softly. softly.... Early next morning (after reaching Laghman) he wished to go and see the 'riwaj' on the Koh.... When they (horses) came he gave the order; 'Mount'.. Everywhere in the Daman-i-Koh the 'riwaj' had put up its leaves. We went to the skirts of the hills and when it was evening, we walked about. Tents and pavilions were pitched on the spot and there His Majesty came and stayed. Here too we passed the nights together in sociable talk, and were all in company of that altar of truth (Humayun)...(On our arrival at Farza) Hamida Banu Begam12 sent nine sheep to the quarters of each one of us. Bibi Daulatbakht13 had come one day earlier to Farza and had got ready plenty of provisions and milk and curds and syrup and sherbat and so on. We spent that evening in amusement. In the early morning (we went) above Farza to where there is a beautiful water-fall. Then His Majesty went to Istalif and passed three days, and then in 958 H. Merched towards Balkh"14.

The scanty information, furnished by contemporary sources, regarding Gulbadan does not enable us to form a just estimate of her long and, presumably, eventful career; nor does the Humayun-nama enlighten us on the subject to any appreciable extent. In pursuance of the directions given by Akbar, she again came to India, along with the royal ladies residing at Kabul, in the year 1557. Being a cultured lady of refined tastes and a literary bent of mind, she had probably enough leisure for reading, verse-making, and appreciating the fine arts. Like all Mughal princesses, she composed verses two of which have been preserved by Mir Mahdi Shirazi in his Tazkiratul-Khawatin.

Akbar's Attachment

Even the exigencies of diplomacy did not permit the great Akbar to ignore the maternal advice of

(Continued on page 47)

A fair punter at Mahaluxmi

Between You

Two competitors at the All-Banjo Championship held at the Memorial Hall, London.

All In Joke

CTACH-AS-CATCH-CAN: An orthodox wrestling style, excluding hanging an adversary on the ropes by the neck, till he is not dead.

ALL-IN: Latest in wrestling, when the wrestlers go all out dragging the referee in between them.

HALF-NELSON: An inconvenient position in wrestling, when a combatant has the trunk of the adversary in control and one hand in his grip yelling the slogan: "To you done, To me done, let me see one hand."

DOUBLE NELSON: For definition, ask, Queen Kong.

REVERSE NELSON: From Trafalgar to Waterloo in wrestling stadium.

CLASSICAL MUSIC: An All-in performance in recital, when the vocalist begins with singing and ends in gestures when he is unable to render high-pitch Tans.

KARNATAK MUSIC: The slogan of a separate province for Karnatakis rendered in chorus.

INDIAN ORCHESTRA: A manual training class where artistes in turbans and pugrees of varying angles form an arch squatting. The music fans pay the piper and the piper calls the tune.

NAZI SLOGAN: "We must continue our demands for colonies and must make this demand louder and louder until the world is unable to refuse it", declared Herr Hitler, speaking at a mass meeting at Augsberg, in Bavaria.

The only fear is that the Nazi demand will be not merely vocal, but also instrumental.

HE MISSES HIS TRAIN: "Moulana Shaukat Ali met Pandit Nehru in the waiting room of Lucknow railway station. As the conversation was continued beyond expectations the Moulana missed his train and left for Sambhal by bus.—News item.

Jinnah misses his bus and the Maulana misses his train.

Women And Wrestling

Women are practically swamping the wrestling stadium. As the matches progress, their number is on the increase. This gate-crashing by women has upset some of the killjoys, and they are raising the cry of sadism in whispering tones. Women, have of late been in the fore in the realm of sport. They are in racing cricket, football and boxing tournaments. So the cry of 'neo-sadism' is ill-advised as it untenable. In fact, some of the women present at the stadium also graced the Music Conference on other days. This only shows that women are having the best of life from all kinds of entertainment.

In the West, there is no industry or sport in which women do not figure prominently. In the recent anniversary of the Turkish Republic, women piloted four bombers in military manoeuvres. In the face of this remarkable progress, the cry of sadism is belated.

The trouble is that women move rapidly with the times and men have to keep pace with them, lest they would be left out. More than 'female sadism' there is "male-sarism" evident in such kill-joy slogan.

Loss To Science

The death of Sir J. C. Bose is an irreparable loss to India and the world of science. Coming in the wake of Lord Rutherford's death, the forthcoming Science Congress will be robbed of two eminent men of science who would have contributed much to the success of the session. While Lord Rutherford came to the front as a smasher of atoms, Bose re-discovered for us the unity of life in creations. His "resonant cardiograph and crescograph are more than mechanical inventions. Having re-established the theory of unity of life, he prescribed this scientific truth for human conduct when he proclaimed: "Let your words and deeds correspond. Lead no double life. Proclaim what you think right." The youths of India cannot better honour the memory of this eminent son and savant than by translating these words into action.

Exit Anderson

Nothing became Sir John Anderson more than his relinquishing the job of the Governorship of Bengal. He was Hoare's choice, and when his appointment was announced, there was nation-wide protest. Even Pandit Malaviya feared that Anderson's antecedents in Ireland would lead to Black-an-Tan regime in Bengal. Needless to say that his tenure saw the worst era of repression, though incidents like the Chittagong Raid came in handy for Anderson Raj.

When Mahatmaji was at the Round Table Conference exploring possibilities of an honourable settlement, Lord Willingdon and the Provincial Satraps were busy preparing a triple ordinance to torpedo Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. When Gandhiji returned from England he was faced with 'fait accompli', and though he pleaded with the authorities for a chance to visit Bengal on a peace mission, Lord Willingdon spurned his offer and sent him to jail. The subsequent story was one of wholesale arrests, route marches and other paraphernalia of "Law and Order", till the hunger-strike of the Andamans prisoners administered a rude shock to the Huq Ministry and very nearly upset it.

Sarkar Goes All Out

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, who played the emissary in Gandhi-Anderson parleys, naively uses the partial release of detenus not only for advertising the Huq regime but also to hit at the Bengal Congress Party. According to him, if the leaders of the Congress Party who were busy "embarrassing the Government" had collaborated with the Ministers in a friendly spirit, similar results would have been achieved in July last. Mr. Huq has always been advertising his team as a "Sporting Eleven". If so, one does not understand the body-line tactics adopted by Mr. Sarkar. It is moonshine to expect the Bengal Congress Party to play second fiddle and keep Huq-Sarkar junta going. Instead, if the Bengal Ministry which came to power on the Proja Party manifesto which had the release of detenus and jail delivery as the major plank in the programme, had enlisted the co-operation of the Mahatma, it could have come out more gracefully without the blood of Andamans prisoners writ large on its exploits.

A Corn On His Head

Mr. Huq outdoes Mr. Sarkar and claims this niggardly and belated release of detenus as a favour done by the Muslims and Scheduled Caste Hindus to the Caste Hindus of Bengal. It had always been a favourite pastime of the old bureaucracy of Bengal to treat the detenu problem as purely a Hindu question and get illicit support from Muslim reactionaries. Though the new Constitution is at work and a new spirit of freedom is permeating the whole country, Mr. Huq is ante-deluvian in his ideas and sings to the old bureaucratic tune. If restoration of civil liberty to men who have been externed and interned without even a show of trial is to be treated as a boon, then Provincial Autonomy is not worth the printer's ink. According to phrenologists dictators develop bumps on their heads but poor Huq seems to be growing a corn on his head.

Gas Mask For India

India seems to be in for a spell of war fever. She is occupying a vital place in the air map of the world and as such she is exposed to the new dangers. The exploits of Japan in aerial warfare in China have made the Defence and Home Departments of the Government of India sit up and think. They are reported to be planning air-raid centres, gas-proof quarters and first-aid posts for areas which are considered to be vulnerable. Gas mask trials on a mass scale are predicted. Apart from other things, the gas-mask fitted persons will add to the sartorial gaiety of Bombay.

Unworthy Of Britain

One should not look at a gift horse in the mouth; but the offer

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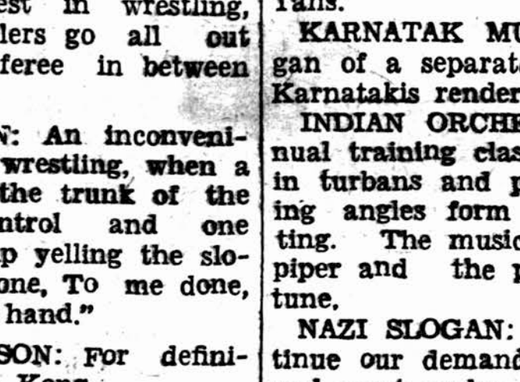

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And Me- By 'Me'

of £6,00,000 by the British Government towards the cost of mechanising certain British infantry and cavalry units does not come to the standard of a gift horse. We are told that even this niggardly donation is a result of protracted negotiations between Sir James Grigg and the Imperial authorities. But one cannot congratulate either. Grigg or the Home authorities for this paltry grant. During the war, crores of rupees were given away as free gift to Britain by the then Imperial Legislative Council. If one peruses the report of the Congess Inquiry Committee on the public debt of India. he will find that the cost of expeditionary wars purely for Imperial purposes being debited to the Indian account. Moreover, even in normal times, nearly fifty crores of rupees go annually to the military account. Britain will have to thank herself, if Indians are not sufficienty thankful for this paltry gift.

Windsor's Victory

The Duke of Windsor has come out victorious in the libel suit against the author and publishers of the book entitled "Coronation Commentary." It is to be hoped that this action will have a salutary effect on scribes who take to Windsor-baiting for pastime and profit. Even after the abdication, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are very much in the news and they find neither peace nor privacy. Recently, an American paper published pictures of Windsor which conveyed that the Duke's trousers were losing the crease, while wrinkles were appearing on his face. Moreover, the anti-Windsor propaganda carried on by a section of the Press was mainly responsible for the Duke's giving up of the American tour. It is against this attitude that the Duke protested in his interview to the journalists, when he asked a straight question whether the newspaper industry was following its high traditions, when it gave prominence to the sob-stuff of columnists and paragraphists.

Late F. W. Wilson

It is regrettable that the death of F. W. Wilson should have passed even without a decent obituary notice in Indian newspapers. The late Mr. Wilson joined the "Pioneer" and under his editorship, the paper changed colour and adopted a helpful pro-Indian attitude. People of Bombay know him well as the editor of the "Indian Daily Mail". His third page feature "Heard at Apollo Bunder" used to be an evening treat to the Bombay readers. During the Civil Disobedience Movement the late Mr. Wilson took a strong stand against lathi-charges on peaceful processionists and exposed police methods. At the same time, he was not in any way friendly towards the 'Satyagrahis', whom he used to ridicule in the columns of his paper. When he first started the Apollo Bunder Gossip column, 'The Chronicle" termed F. W. Wilson as "Fireworks Wilson," and he returned the compliment in his own way. After leaving the "Indian Daily Mail" Mr. Wilson was doing a lot of free-lancing in English papers. He visited India last year as the correspondent of a British newspaper. Nobody then thought that his end would be so near.

Alderman Dr. C. L. Katial (seated left) will be the first Indian Mayor in England next year, to be elected by Labour Party of Finsbury.

The Ideal Home!

IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN EXPENSIVE MODERN FURNITURE

By MISS MAX KHAN.

We must have all had an opportunity to visit the Ideal Home exhibition sponsored by our leading architects, at the Town Hall. And we all must have resolved to have an ideal home of our own, too; a home well-planned, with harmonious colour schemes, toned lighting effects and with the latest in furniture and accessories. Such an home is a veritable ideal to strive for, if one has ample capacities and resources, but we must not forget that a home, which is the last word in modern comfort, is not necessarily an ideal home. It is not the palatial house with expensive furniture and matching glass and silver, that go to make up a home, although these things no doubt make a house a beautiful place for a dwelling, but it is truly the inmates of that dwelling place that compose a real and an equally beautiful home. A simple cottage, or a humble hut, lacking all the finery and personal comfort, which strictly speaking, becomes the luxury of the wealthy, maz on the other hand be an ideal home for its inmates, inspite of the adverse circumstances as far as mere wealth is concerned. A true home therefore is not only an one that appeals to the artist in us but it has to be felt in the atmosphere surrounding the home, created by each individual residing therein.

The Servant Problem.

Inspite of all the mordern 'make-easy' contrivances, we still lack an ideal home, and we are apt to believe that the trouble is with our moderate means to afford all the lavishness of mordern comfort, whilst really the trouble lies with the individuals who cause to build an ideal home or to hamper its spontaneous growth. Primarily, there is the bother of servants; too many unnecessary servants are the real cause of domestic worry, that eventually lead to shattered nerves and peevish moods. We have constantly to remind each servant, his duty which must lead to nagging that cannot be enjoyed by any one, besides developing insolence and disrespect for the mistress in the servant, who intentionally forgets his duties just to irritate her. How can such a home however ideally surrounded with luxury be an ideal place to live in if such bickerings are constantly raging between a peeved mistress and obstinate servants! The servants are not to be neglected whilst striving to attain an ideal home, for they only reflect back on us our own nature and much can be known, to a casual visitor or an outsider, of a house and its mistress thru the relation between her and the servants in her service. The worry of servants can easily be eliminated with a little effort on the part of mistress to check and improve her negligible yet irritable tendencies, which cause to shatter instead of construct her ideal home.

Co-operation Necessary.

If we can overcome this very fundamental worry, we have overcome one of the greatest obstacles of our daily life at home. When a house-wife has sufficiently mastered her shortcomings without resenting the destruction of all her pet notions, and is willing to co-operate with the servants as well as with the members of the family, it is then that a home is making itself felt, as a disciplined and well regulated home. We cannot always blame the house-wife or the mistress for our chaotic homes, for many a time the fault is with the individual units of the family who are all seeking to get the best for themselves personally, having no regard for others around them. How about the master of the house or the husband, who when at home behoves like a trying child; foaming and fretting if he does not get special—rather unnecessary—amount of petting from his wife or the attention from his 'boy'. Surely a master who seeks only his comfort and gratification of his whims in the house, just because he earns and sweats for his family is very selfish and self-centred to ever hope to have a pleasant and a quiet home, which is essential for a perfect home, to look forward to, after the fatigue of the day's toil.

Are Children A Nuisance

What about the children and the young people for they also have their assertive tendencies, that clamour for absolute satisfaction, irrespective of others inconvenience? They are often the greatest source of anxiety in a home where they are pampered and spoilt; being allowed to make a nuisance of themselves by over doting parents and up setting the equilibrium of the home. The young people and children form the largest assest in any home, but they are often intolerable on account of the very modern tendency of 'know-all' leading to disregard of elders. Many a war is waged between the older generation on one hand, and the younger on the other, just because the elders will not keep up with modern interests of the young, and the youths in their turn will not extend their vision beyond themselves or focus a situation with the help of an experienced eye. Hence it is the children of the family who either become the constructors of their home, or be the cause of the greatest obstruction in an otherwise smooth running house.

Harmonious Atmosphere.

Thus it is essential for an ideal home that each unit, however varied and differently shaded in temperament, should harmonise the atmosphere surrounding the home. And where self interest must necessarily be sacrificed for an interest tomed to sooth others, just as our modern lights sooth and rest our eyes. Even the contrasting opinions and convictions however diverse, should fall into a pattern, designed to suite our own purpose and to suite others quite as beneficiently. An Ideal Home then, is a beautiful piece of mosaic made up not only of wealth and luxury but of individuals with their personal likes and dislikes fitting perfectly with each other to form a very colourful picture—a picture of an ideal life in an ideal home. An ideal home-life makes an ideal home and not our mere possession.

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Shatrunjaya Temple

SACRED HILL IN THE WORLD TO JAINS

(By Mrs. S. K. Ghelliah).

The temple city of Shatrunjaya in the Palitana State is the most sacred place of pilgrimage in India for the Jain community. There is hardly a city in India, from the Indus to the Ganges and from the Himalayas to Malabar that has not supplied at one time or other, some contributions to these monuments which crown the Palitana Hill. This temple city which rises nearly 2,000 feet from the plains commands a brilliant views of the Palitana State and Kathiawar as far as the sea, and is one of the most wonderful sights in India. Of the five sacred hills to the Jains, Shatrunjaya ranks first and is associated with Adinath, the first Tirthankar and founder of the Jain religion. These temples which cover several acres, with not a foot of earth intervening, are constructed on two peaks and the intervening ravine has been filled with masonry costing many lakhs of rupees. Here there are 863 temples, 11,474 images and 961 foot impressions of the holy personages and out of these temples all are Swetambara, except only one which honours the Digambara cult of nudity.

Since the Jains do not like smoking, visitors while climbing the sacred hill, seeing the temples and coming down again, are expected to abstain from smoking. The Jains are very tolerant and gladly allow Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians, except the untouchables, to visit these sacred temples. These temples are exquisitely painted in bright colours and decorated with precious metals and as pertinently observed by a distinguished visitor "when the pilgrim has at last made the ascent he has every reason to feel that he is in heaven or as near it as many of us are likely ever to get." Some of the most interesting sights here are the nine "tunks" or sacred enclosures, the temple of God Shiva, the temple ears and the window of Liberation. Forbes, the well-known author of "Ras Mala" thus describes the temple city of Shatrunjaya:—"In the dark recesses of each temple one image or more of Adinath, of Ujeet or of some other of the Tirthankars is seated whose alabaster features wearing an expression of listless repose, are rendered dimly visible by the faint light shed from silver lamps; incense perfumes the air and barefooted, with noiseless tread upon the polished floors, the female votaries glittering in scarlet and gold. move round and round in circles, chanting forth their monotonous but not unmelodious, hymns."

The Jains believe that anyone who lives in the temple city of Shatrunjaya will have all his sins pardoned.

TELESCOPE SEES THROUGH CLOUDS

A telescope that can see through clouds has just been invented by Professor Filomeno, Minerva Science Instructor at the Lavenera (Italy) Technical School.

Astronomers, navigators and artillerymen should benefit by this invention. By its aid, it is claimed that the stars can be observed even though clouds hide them from the human eye.

Going even further, Professor Minerva is now working on an invention to allow clear vision through any solid body.

MOTHER EARTH PUTTING ON WEIGHT

Old Mother Earth is putting on weight at the rate of nearly a pound an hour, on a diet consisting of stone and iron. This material comes in the numbers of shooting stars which enter the earth's atmosphere every 24 hours.

FLOODS IN MADRAS

A view of flood havoc in Madras.

A house has become an island in high floods.

Indian Bazar

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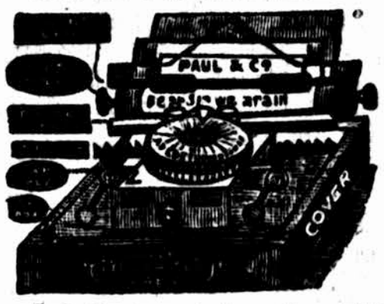

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FROM CAVE MAN TO MUSSOLINI

"Europe Is Picture Of A Mad House, But Grim Spectacle Of This Madness Is Its Method"

(By FREDOON KABRAJI)

"The history of man is the record of a hungry creature in search of food."

So, I think, we must agree; even while we do not forget that hungry creature's achievements throughout the ages. When you think of that early Briton with his first crude implements and the modern Briton with his Rolls Royce and Television Set and remember that only twenty centuries separate them you might appreciate that the period of twenty centuries is an incredibly short time for so much progress. When you consider that a little over a hundred and fifty years ago in England a man or a woman was hanged for stealing a loaf of bread; and barely more than seventy years ago, children of tender years were strapped to trolleycars and urged on with whips to drag them in coal mines on their hands and knees, you might get an idea of the rate of progress in the moral sphere. I say that both in the material and moral spheres of progress man, that hungry creature whose history is, indeed, in the nature of things, a record of wars and massacres in his trial for food this man has done marvellously well!...

Creeds And Deeds

This thought comes to me this week with something of the freshness of a discovery and helps to offset the general gloom that settles on any well-disposed thinking person who reads the newspapers and follows the hurtle of events... And because of this, because it serves to offset the general gloom, I put this thought at the head of this causerie. My two previous articles in this paper might easily have given you the impression that I have nothing good to say of the British as I find them to-day: neither the people nor their leaders. I am afraid that impression is by now pretty deep with me. But then what about the Germans, the Italians, the Russians, the Japanese the Spanish landed-classes? Thinking of their deeds and their creeds in the times in which we are living does not make me feel proud to be their fellow man. And, therefore, I repeat while things everywhere are so depressing, I have thought it a good idea to place my discovery of some good in mankind—some good viewed historically—at the head of this article or causerie or whatever it might turn out to be!

Rome-Berlin Axe

Fascism has lately been very much in the news; Japanese aggression in China, the Italian public celebration of the fall of Santandar the laurels for which Fascist victory were claimed by the ten Italian Generals who directed the campaign for Franco. The now settled feature of Italian and German generalling, munitioning and soldiering of the Spanish Rebel side; the blatant piracy in the Mediterranean which sinks merchant ships in open seas without warning: the Rome-Berlin axis which might be better understood as the Rome-Berlin axe against 'Bolshevism'—all these are the more recent developments of the Fascist philosophy. It is a philosophy that has now taken hold over the greater part of Europe and found a strong advocate in the Far East in Japan. Nakedly it is as we all know, the worship of the doctrine of Might is Right. Might has been enthroned as man's chief glory in history-all his achievements in the realms of culture being made to take their colour from this central conception of the Fascist doctrine which upholds the Right of the strong to inherit and possess the world.

Sgr. Mussolini wielding the pick-axe, when he officially inaugurated excavation work for the new "Littoria House."

Take this passage from history: "The world of Egypt and Babylon and Assyria and Phoenicia had existed almost thirty centuries and the venerable races of the Fertile Valley were getting old and tired. Their doom was sealed when a new and more energetic race appeared upon the horizon. We call this race the Indo-European race, because it conquered not only Europe but also made itself the ruling class in the country which is now known as British India. These Indo Europeans were white men like the Semites.....They are also known as "Aryans' from the Sanscrit word 'arya' meaning 'noble'..."

The passage is quoted from Van Loon's The Story of Mankind that delightfully told chronicle which has deservedly become a popular success. What particularly interests me about this passage is the tremendous historical significance of little simple words! For instance note in the first instance the innocent closing words: 'getting old and tired' The sentence that follows ("Their doom was sealed—) has here a sequence coincidentally, that is the exact parallel of the historic sequence of things. For in history to get old and to get tired marks the end of an order which has outlasted its usefulness: and always the touchstone is 'usefulness'! It follows as the night the day that the doom of such a race is sealed, and yet again that a new and more energetic race must appear on the horizon as it were by some principle of balance that perpetuates the historic relation!

From this we can begin to understand the Nazi fundamentals of belief. With their characteristic Teutonic thoroughness we find them adapting to their uses nothing less than the historic relation itself! They are to-day the new and the more energetic race on the horizon, my friends! (Heaven save us from them!) They are of the breed of the pure Aryans the new conquerors whose especial mission it is to save the world from Soviet and Marxist contamination.!

Here for a time let us leave the Germans alone and think back upon the origins and growth of Fascism. This thinking back will have to be very sketchy. Fascism you will say was born in Italy when Mussolini seized power...Actually though, Fascism was born when the first cave man clubbed his neighbour to death and seized his wife and property. Fascism is therefore as old as man, though in a sense, it came to political estate again, shall we say?, when about thirteen years ago Mussolini forged ahead with his castor-oil militia who (if you remember) discovered a simple technique of getting their political opponents out of the way by surrounding them, sandbagging them, giving them a strong dose of castor oil and throwing them into prisons. These methods succeeded and were implemented by the rapid development of censorship and secret police organisation: meanwhile the now virtual dictator turned his genius to reconstruct Italy. Picturesquely, he played up to the peoples sentimentalism and elaborated his gorgeous Imperialist fantasias with constant reference to the glory that was Rome the glory that was, as he emphasised, the stuff of heroic self-sacrifices, a whole peoples' united determination to subordinate all their personal desires to a common end. Glamour did the rest. All intelligent opposition being first silenced, glamour was thrown about the common people of Italy like the invisible net of some ancient Magician, the glamour of uniforms and parade bayonets, guns, army manoeuvres and naval manoeuvres and the little people of Italy were caught in this net and became puffed up with pride and believed themselves to be a great people and Italy became a Great Power. The story of Italian Fascism reads like a fairy tale.

They say that in the Russia of Stalin economic liberty still triumphs: be that as it may, no honest person can deny that political liberty there is by now extinct.

"Gift Of Gab"

In Germany, Italy and Japan there is not even the excuse of a shadowy economic liberty to justify the stamping out of political liberty.

Yet the startling fact remains that Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini are literally worshipped as national idols. It is not an explanation of this mystery to say that this veneration proceeds from a terrorised multitude or from a hypnotised multitude. That is but a part of the explanation. To say: "If only the concentration camps could speak!' is also only a part of the explanation. The more satisfying explanation, as it seems to me, is that these Dictators are all supreme actors: they have the oratory and the technique of the old-fashioned Shakespearean tragedians. They can so distort facts, so intensify situations as to make melodrama in their own favour out of even the most damaging evidence against their own rule. Listen to Stalin, Hitler or Musso enlarging upon their achievements for their respective countries. They would make you choke with emotion even if you were not a Russian, German or Italian. And going to one of these theatrical orgies of the totalitarian states with intention to curse (under your breath) you and I and all of us not born in the dictatorial-mould would remain to cry 'Heil' and whatever the Russian and Italian for that might be! That is their supreme art. Every Hyde Park orator has the same gift. And it is called I think, 'the gift of the gab!'

To say that we are living in historic times is little better than a

(Continued on page 44)

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When Poetry Goes Progressive

Essay In Elementary Evaluation In Literary Criticism

(By "VIATOR.")

"Times have changed," says the old gentleman in James Stephen's "Here Are the Ladies," but for the person who still wishes to enter this decayed profession, there is still every opportunity, for poetry is the art of cutting sentences into equal lengths, and then getting these sentences printed by a publisher. It is in the latter part of this formula that the real art consists."

WHAT'S YOURS?

The formula is as valid for us and could be suitably touched up into a manifesto of a new poetico-literary cult that the organizations like the Progressive Writers' Association would appear to chaperone, if not themselves found. H. L. Mencken in America has long ago promulgated in his pathological studies in literary criticism that 'poeticitis' (to coin authentic medical term) was peculiar to imbecility and the infantile consciousness: and Edith Sitwell, much more recently in England has protested in remarking the tendency to dress up the Muse of Poetry in the party (or Party) uniform, that it was ridiculous to regard and applaud a man as a great pianist who may be ecstatically ignorant of the art or technique of playing the instrument, but who possessed a big (and apparently bleeding) heart, or was a Marxist. There is in literature, as in politics, the Right and the Left, the party alignment that may or may not have any vital relationship with actual conditions of conflict—in India, at any rate, the alignment is sought to be sustained by superficial stimuli without reference to the factors of the situation with which we are confronted.

ARTISTS SPEAK.

It seems reasonable to have a conception of literature before the identification-disk is attached around its neck and if men like Strachy, Ralph Fox (who fell fighting for freedom on the Spanish barricades) and other spokesmen plead for the ideological need of literature, they react to a situation that at least lends a meaning to their thesis. What is more, the men who jump to the barricades, erected to defend culture, are men whose own creative work averages very high, indeed, in contemporary literature—Stephen Spender, Issherwood, Day Lewis, McNiece, to name a few of the younger writers, whose published work attests to the high level of creative and imaginative quality, an achievement of technical skill and the existence of a definite cultural background. Whether 'progressive' or static (conceptions of pre-Einsteinean bourgeois physics), they are artists, who have created a literature of certain significance. That is all that matters, or need matter, fundamentally.

Look at the damned now. T. S. Eliot's politics is discreditable and fantastique—royalism (which in England is an equivalent to bedlamianism). He embraces catholicism. He may embrace Satanism for all we care. All that is important in Eliot is his work. It is quite possible, even certain that the "Wasteland" bridges an escape towards catholicism, as happened to the author of "A Rebours." If so, he must be described as a real Progressive in the non-party but literary sense, that is to say in so far as he expresses the despair of sheer existence in the torture chamber in which you and I are crushed and maimed in the accent that symbolizes the speech of all modernity condemned as we are by this horror of life. The fusion of images, culminating in its perfection in "Ulysses," may be Mallarmean—but Mallarme was smothered by his dream..... If literature has any contact (in the un-Marxian-cell kind of connotation) with experience, Eliot, the erudite professor who knows all classic English poets as well as his Dante and who articulates his and collective experience, is the most exact example of that literature

BOURGEOISNOIA

With this background of 'progressive' literature in foreign countries, the approach towards Indian literature is facilitated. The Progressive Writers' Association, if instead of sponsoring inferior writing, it made an endeavour to search for discriminate and notice work that is created in the provincial literatures, would justify itself and serve the cause of Indian literature. Good party standing, however, is hardly calculated to bring about this aim as these lines could demonstrate:

I saw the same fat
Giantesque thief-of-time
Man daggerman highwayman,
Spinning in a fat motor-car
Along twenty-nine vellards,.....
.....
.....
I— I——I
You——you——you
Are a
Democrat—no? democrat
Doc moc craat
I am then a
Man
I mean the
Peoples' man.*

EXCUSEZ MAM'SELLE!

The 'modernist' (and 'futurist') poet in another mood sings a' la Tagore:

But you, ah my love
Your electric eyes
Your raven waving hair
Your soft almond hands
Your face panoplied with smiles
Your lips, your lips I knew so well
Your body that would have made
A perfect model for a native Epstein
These I miss ever more.*

It is to be fervently hoped and prayed for that the fair one evoked in this 'luv' poetry does not know who the devil Epstein might be as her heavenly charms could hardly survive the shock of discovery of the sculptor, who has such a satanic gift for turning 'almond hands' into the anatomical section of the skeleton in the dissection hall of the Grand Medical College.

*"This Civilization": By P. R. Kaikini, New Book Company. Rs. 1-8 net.

Mr. S. Roy Chowdhury, Works Manager and Technical Expert of the Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., left for Germany for further practical study in the industry of oils and allied industries.

BAD FOOD MAY CAUSE WAR

The wars in Spain and the Far East may, according to the chief of an American food company, be due to bad food.

"Bad food," he declares, "causes bad nerves, with consequent ill-effects on the attitude of man to his fellowmen. No man ever got up from a good meal without feelings of tolerance to his neighbour."

CASE NO. 862.

The photograph on the left shows a case of Pyorrhoea which the Dental Surgeon Dr. H. described as the worst in Detroit. "His teeth are so loose," said Dr. H. that I could pick them out with my fingers. Pus? Yes, lots of it. If he ever eats anything harder than pea soup it will be because I am going to give him a thorough good course of Astring-O-Sol."

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Fleet Street Memoirs

Trouser Button Carries A Scoop—Journalist's Tour De Force—Churchill's Fortnight For A Big Speech—Edgar Wallace As Reporter—Moods And Modes Of Millionaires—Pierpont Morgan.

A trouser button once helped a journalist to get a "scoop." Rumour had reached the newspaper office that a portrait of Mr. Bernard Shaw as Rodin's "The Thinker" was to be exhibited in London. A member of the staff, Mr. W. G. Menzies, an authority on art, was told to get the story two days before the official Press view, Unfortunately, says Mr. Bernard Falk in "Five Years Dead" (Hutchinson, 18s.), he could not persuade the attendant at the Art Gallery to let him in:—

Failing to convince the news-editor that his quest was a hopeless one, he returned later in the day to the Gallery. Luck favoured him. A button had come off the attendant's trousers, and he was engaged in sewing it on. Thus he was unable to prevent Menzies from marching in and seeing what he wanted to see. By the time the enraged attendant had got his trousers on, the audacious intruder was out of the building.

A FEAT OF MEMORY.

One of the most remarkable feats of reporting was the historic exploit of M. de Blowitz, then Paris correspondent of "The Times." Delane, the editor, had gone with him to hear the French minister, Thiers, speaking in the Chamber:—

"I wish it were possible to reproduce his speech in "The Times," remarked the great editor as he took leave of his colleague. Judge of his surprise, on opening his paper next morning, to find two and a half columns report of the speech in question. Blowitz had set himself the task of revisualizing the scene in the French Chamber, and had managed not only to recall the actions of Thiers, but his exact words—an extraordinary "tour de force."

It is often difficult to persuade a busy man to write an article. Mr. Harry Ainsworth, a wellknown Fleet Street journalist, was once told to get an article from Lord Birkenhead, then Lord Chancellor. On being rung up, the Chancellor said that he was just going out to dinner:—

"What about to-morrow?" persisted the obstinate journalist. Oh, to-morrow I am due at the Peace Congress and am catching the 10 a.m. train to Paris". "That will be all right," responded Ainsworth. "I will be round at your house in Grosvenor Place at 8 a.m." "Very well, then," agreed F. E., a resigned note in his voice. Next morning, at sight of his journalistic visitor, Birkenhead stuck a pyjama-ed leg out of bed performed a hurried toilet, lit a long cigar, and, as he completed dressing, dictated a wonderful article.

LORD BUCKMASTER'S SPEECH.

Another Lord Chancellor, Lord Buckmaster, when he was asked for an article, confessed that he had never written one in his life. However, he consented to make a speech on the topic on which his views had been invited:—

At the end of ten minutes, Ainsworth interrupted him with the remark, "That is where the article starts". He refused to accept payment, but later when he had learnt the trick of writing, he felt that he ought to demand some kind of remuneration.

It is interesting to know how much preparation goes into a famous politician's speech. One Friday night before the War Mr. Winston Churchill was to address a Liberal meeting at Darwen. In order that a full report should appear in the local weekly paper, published on Saturday, he gave the editor his manuscript in advance:—

Armed with the proof, Ainsworth attended the meeting; but so closely did Winston keep to the text that not a single sentence had to be altered. Years later Ainsworth mentioned the matter to Winston. He explained that his practice was first to draft his speech in skeleton form, then to fill in the blanks, and finally to memorize the lot. For a really big speech he required a fortnight's preparation.

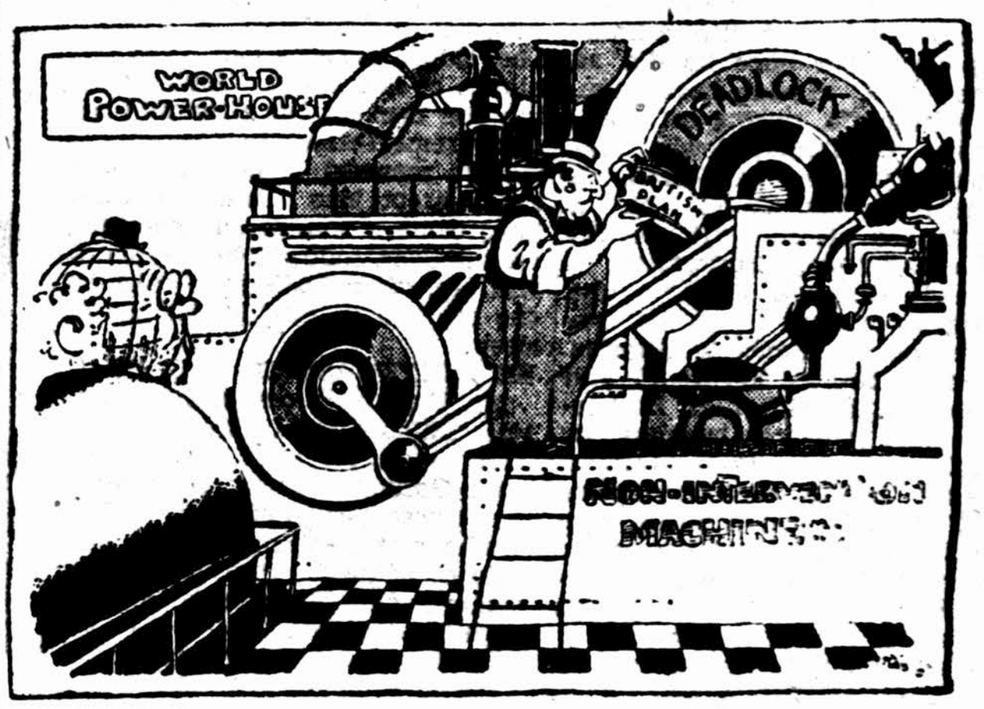
AN EDGAR WALLACE COINCIDENCE.

One of Edgar Wallace's first jobs was with Reuter's. This was at the time of the Boer War and his salary was £40 a month. Out of the first money he received he lent a man in South Africa £30:—

The sum was never repaid. Years later he had to report an execution for the "Daily Mail." Before they blindfolded the condemned man, he caught sight of his face. The glance of recognition was mutual It was the fellow he had helped in South Africa. "The remorse which the poor devil felt for his crime," said Wallace to Gwynne, "was, I am sure, doubled by the thought that he was going out with his debt to me unpaid."

The "Gwynne" mentioned above was Mr. H. A. Gwynne, for many years editor of the recently deceased "Morning Post." He once had the unenviable task of telling Cyril Arthur Pearson, later Sir Arthur Pearson, that he had committed a libel by publishing the

(Continued on Page 8)



John Bull Supplies the oil: Britain is anxious to make Non-Intervention operate.

DIPLOMACY PROTESTS

De Groene Amsterdammer. A Dutch view of diplomatic efforts in the Far East.

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Fleet Street Memoirs

(Continued from page 7)

terms of a writ in his paper, the "Daily Express:"—

What made his offence worse was that the writ concerned Lord Northcliffe, the owner of the "Daily Mail." He was advised to see his rival, and try the effect of a humble apology. For once he did as he was told. Having heard him, Lord Northcliffe, raising an admonitory forefinger, slowly remarked, "Cyril, you have been a very naughty boy. Don't be a naughty boy again!" "It was the most exasperating interview I ever had in my life," was Pearson's remark as he recounted his experience to Gwynne

At one time Lord Northcliffe and his brother, Harold (Lord Rothermere) were joined in business by several more of their brothers. Walking along the corridor one day Northcliffe met a young man who, in the absence of the editor, was running a paper called "Forget-Me-Not." Northcliffe, in his peremptory manner, said:—

"Young man, I don't remember your face. Who are you, and what do you do?" "I am the editor for the time being of "Forget-Me-Not," haughtily replied the offended underling, his pride hurt by the presumed slight.

A few days later he confided in a colleague. "What should I have said?" he eagerly inquired of him. The friend twirled his moustache and airily replied, "My boy, you missed a great chance. You should have replied: 'Alfred, I am one of your brothers.' He would not have challenged your statement!"

Mr. Falk says that the favourite story of Sir Emsley Carr, the editor of "News of the World," concerns a morning paper sub-editor who, to relieve his feelings on reaching his diggings, used to take his boots off and bang them on the bedroom floor:—

"Thank God," he would say, "another night's work is over!" The lodger underneath besought him to be less noisy. After banging one boot on the floor he suddenly remembered that appeal, so quietly removed the other boot and crept into bed. An hour later came a thunderous knocking on the door, followed by the plaintive cry, "For God's sake take off the other boot, and let me get to sleep!"

HE WHITEWASHED THE COAL.

Mr. Falk calls one of his chapters "Millionaires I Have Known." The most eccentric must have been Gordon Bennett, the American newspaper proprietor. This is the sort of thing he was capable of doing:: cruising in his steam yacht, "Lysistrata.' he once arrived at Madeira:—

His intention was to remain for a few days, but suddenly he changed his mind and bade the Captain make for Palm Beach without a stop. "But we shall not be able to carry coal enough in the bunkers," said the Captain. "Then pile what you want on the deck," was Bennett's answer. The ladies protested against the unsightly mess, which threatened to ruin their dainty summer attire. "That will be attended to," remarked the sea-dog apologetically. "I will have the coal whitewashed!" And he was as good as his word.

Another strange character was old Pierpont Morgan, who was a good client of Messrs Agnew, the famous art dealers. He liked to keep people guessing as to his intentions:—

One day he entered Agnew's, and spent a great deal of time examining a roomful of mezzotints. As he was seen to be marking several items, the salesman said to himself "The old blighter at any rate is going to buy three or four He has put crosses opposite quite a number." The inspection finished, he turned to the expectant salesman and said, "I will take all "except those I have marked!"

TOSSING ON THE TELEPHONE.

It was William Agnew who said: 'Anybody can sell good pictures to people who want them, and some people can sell good pictures to people who don't want them. But I, William Agnew, can sell 'bad' pictures to people who don't want them!" Another member of the firm, Lockett Agnew, was once asked £700 for a picture by a fellow dealer:—

Agnew thought £600 adequate, but as the other would not budge, he suggested over the telephone that they should toss up for the difference. "Very well," was the reply, "I'll call to you." "You blighter, you've won," shouted Agnew a second later "It's seven hundred pounds then!" How many dealer would be so trusting!

Mr. Falk calls his book "Five Years Dead" because he has been away from the hubbub of Fleet Street for five years. He does not regret his voluntary exile, he says; yet eighty per cent. of his book deals with the Street and its personalities. His gossip is always interesting and well informed, but such a long book might easily have dispensed with some of the pointless anecdotes and such matters as the bathing habits of Mr. Falk's canary.

DR. AND MISS PAVRY AT POTSDAM: In Berlin, they were entertained by Herr Goebbels, the famous Nazi leader, and Madame Goebbels at their beautiful villa at Potsdam, the former summer residence of the Kaiser. They are seen here with Madame Goebbels in her luxurious yacht on the lake at Potsdam. In the photograph from left to right are: Master Goebbels, Dr. Pavry, Madame Goebbels, Miss Pavry, fiance of Miss Goebbels and Miss Goebbels, sister of Herr Goebbels.

ELECTRIC ROOTS

The roots of one tree will never touch those of another underground. This fact was established by Professor M. A. Raines, of Howard University, who for years has investigated the matter. Further, he finds that in trees and plants of the same species, the roots of the younger invariably bend slightly so as to allow the roots of older plants to pass.

Most plants and trees are sensitive, and Professor Raines thinks that the roots give off some elusive compound—probably electric—which repels. He has trained roots to meet each other, but when nearly touching, they invariably turn aside.

Father (looking at son's report): Do you know that George Washington was at the head of his class when he was your age?"

Son: "Yes, but he was President of the United States when he was your age, pop."

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The Wages Of Weight

People Pay Heavily For Diet And Exercise Indiscretions

There are in the world innumerable folk earning, if not enjoying, the wages of weight. Like the insomniacs who frequently insist that they haven't slept a wink in weeks—a palpably fallacious belief, even though ever so honestly entertained—the progress of overweight people through life is often one of avowed mystification as to the causes of their superfluous poundage. They are moderate or even light eaters, they insist; they are not drinkers—certainly not", they exercise, too, of course. Whence then the causes for the excess scale readings?

THREE TYPES

Science has done a lot of research on the overweight problem. Three general classes of subjects are recognised; those overweight because of too much—and the wrong sort of—food and not enough exercise.....a case obviously of too much fuel and too little combustion; those too heavy because their tissues hold moisture more generously than is average or normal; those of excess weight due to glandular action as yet only partially understood.

The latter class exists, undoubtedly; but investigations covering quite large groups of subjects reveal the fact that it represents an exceedingly small percentage of the whole mass of overweights. Such subjects are likely to be so grossly overweight—glands run amok are apt to do a thoroughly good job; leading to subjects seven feet and upward in height, with other dimentions in proportion—as to put them very readily outside the general run of merely "too heavy" individuals.

The middle class has become a well-recognised one in recent years. It tends, however, to lap over into the first-mentioned group in that waterlogged tissues are apt to be a concomitant of too little exercise. The watery overweight is likely to be a "soft" subject. Given decreased water consumption and increased exercise, he tends to improve. Answering a common query—water does undoubtedly make weight, under certain conditions.

But overtopping these two groups hopelessly as regards percentage of overweights is the class first referred to—those individuals whose handicap is set up and maintained because they exercise too little and eat too much, too often, or unintelligently. In other words, the people who demonstrate that you can't—and don't—make something out of nothing.

Glandular subjects, as to curative measures, are beyond the scope of a popular magazine consideration. Waterlogged folk must do much for themselves along suggested lines—taking heed always not to decrease water consumption to the point where body secretions are dangerously concentrated because drastically decreased in volume. To invite this sort of thing is to contemplate a latter state infinitely worse than the first one. The excessive-fuel-inadequate-combustion subjects are much the largest in number and percentage and offer the largest field for common-sense practical therapeutic measures writes Dr Edward Ormerod in "New Health"

"NOBODY LOVES A FAT MAN"

What then are the wages of weight?

They run all the way from a mere abominable feeling of general physical unfitness—lack of pep, shore-windedness, stodginess, slowness, torpor—up through unhealthful crowding of internal vital organs, the distress accompanying gall-blader trouble, ailments of the alimentary tract.....indigestion, ulcers of stomach or small intestine, intestinal or colonic stasis.....to dangerous abnormalities of blood pressure and shortening of life itself. The stage joke that "nobody loves a fat man" is no joke at all, but a statement of grim reality. Fat folk are apt to think others are laughing with them—when they are laughing at them.

Approximately nineteen out of every twenty overweight persons are themselves, through diet and exercise indiscretions, responsible for their overweight.

The importance of blood-pressure reading as a gauge by which to calculate life's probable remaining span, has become well recognised recently. The close association of weight control and maintenance of normal blood pressure is also well and thoroughly understood. After middle life weight control, holding of the body weight within a reasonably normal range, undoubtedly offers one of the most important measures for prevention of too high blood pressure. A suitably arranged reducing diet for past middle age overweight becomes the outstanding factor in control of abnormal blood pressure, of some types at least.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

As a demonstration of the possibilities of dieting, with consequent reduction in weight and lowering of too high blood pressure, the experience of Dr. C. V. Rowland, of Cleveland, is of distinct interest. In a research covering a large group of cases, Dr. Rowland is reported to have demonstrated that overweight is intimately associated with high blood pressure. Generally speaking, 66 per cent. of subjects over forty years of age and 10 lbs. or more overweight, showed high blood pressure. The life expectancy was, of course, in reverse ratio to the existing overweight.

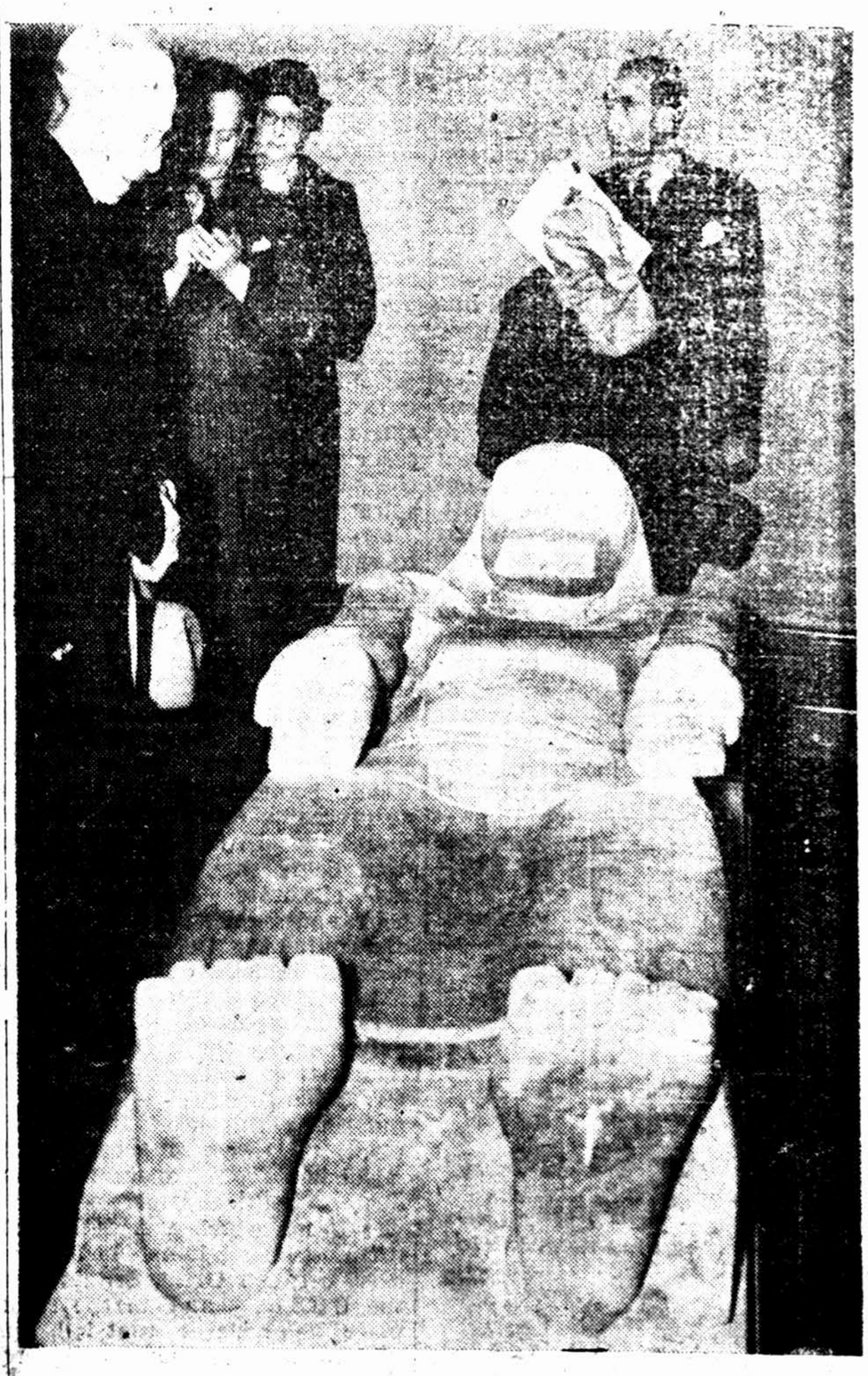
A hundred private patients constituted the group of subjects observed. The average observation period was eight months. Average weight at beginning of period was 167 lbs. At the end an average weight reduction of 20 lbs. was noted. At the beginning average blood pressure reading stood at 175 systolic, 96 diastolic. At the end of the observation period these readings were reduced by 40 points and 17 points respectively. The association of the gratifying weight reduction and consequent or at least accompanying decline in blood pressure are notable and, we think, conclusive.

YOUR CORRECT WEIGHT

In considering those cases which are sometimes less than outrageously overweight, it must be borne in mind that our methods for ascertaining the correct, normal, or average weight of a given individual are somewhat inexact or imperfect. Height, age and sex are the three factors considered in the compiling of the "weight tables" to which we look when we set about determining our variance from normal. These tables are based upon numerous tabulated examinations of healthy subjects—they, however, display a

(Continued on Page 43)

"CONSUMMATUM EST"



Mr. Epstein has again given another rude shock to orthodoxy. Despite the tirade in the Press, distinguished personalities like Shaw and Yeats visited his exhibition. Even those who came to scoff were impressed with the power and profoundity of the "Consummatum Est" and remained to think. This sculpture is the achievement of what Epstein has been steadily searching all these years.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

THE RUSSIAN PUZZLE

SOVIET JUSTICE AND THE TRIAL OF RADEK AND OTHERS. By Dudley Collard, Barrister-at-Law. With an Introduction by D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P. Published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London Price 3/6.

There has been a series of trials in the Soviet Union during the last several months for offences relating to high treason, spying, sabotage, etc., and one does not know when it will cease. Every few days one reads in the newspapers about a fresh trial of this sort generally ending in convictions and death sentences The trial of Radek and others which took place early this year was one of the most sensational trials in this series, many of the accused having been known as pillars of Communism in Russia. Mr. Pritt, the writer of the introduction was present at the trial of Zinoviev, Kamenev and others in August 1936, and it seemed clear to him on direct study on the spot that the case was genuine, the trial fair and the accused as guilty as they themselves said. He speaks in high terms about Mr. Collard whose ability and judgment, he says, are greatly valued by his many fellow-lawyers who have come into contact with him. The impression gained from Mr. Collard's description will, Mr. Pritt thinks, enable many who were puzzled by the first trial not merely to convince themselves of the genuineness of the second, but also to derive from that a conviction of the genuineness of the first Mr. Pritt seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the real motive of the apparent completeness and abjectness of the confessions of some of the accused in the first trial was to lead the authorities to the belief that they had got to the bottom of the conspiracy, in order that the second or parallel centre might escape detection for at any rate some months more. It was suggested to Mr. Pritt at the time by foreign critics that the motive was to shield Trotsky, but subsequently it seemed to him more probable that the real object was to shield conspirators within the Union.

Mr. Collard's first intention was to write a pamphlet, but he found the interest roused in England by the trial of Radek and others so enormous that he decided to give his impression at greater length. He has added a short description of the rules governing the investigation of crimes and the conduct of a trial in the Soviet Union. Some people imagine that no procedure exists at all, but, according to Mr. Collard, this is far from being the case In fact, he says, elaborate rules exist The book under review has an appendix containing the verbatim report of Radek's evidence 'in extenso, taken from the complete verbatim report of the proceedings published by the People's Commissariat of Justice of the U.S.S.R. Mr. Collard's object is twofold in publishing this book. In the first place, he wants to clear up the misunderstanding about the conduct of political trials in the Soviet Union which are detrimental to the good relations which should exist between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., and, in the second place, he believes that it is important for the people of Great Britain to appreciate fully the methods employed by Germany and Japan in furthering their aggressive designs. If these two countries, Mr. Collard contends, have not scrupled to organise and encourage assassination, incendiarism, sabotage and the spreading of bacteria in the U.S.S.R which they regard as a potential enemy, what guarantee is there that they will not use—nay, are not now using—similar methods against other potential enemies, such as England? He has visited the Soviet Union in 1933, 1935 and 1936. In the course of his visits, he says he has attended many people's courts, interviewed judges and lawyers and studied the Soviet codes of law and procedure. He has also picked up a fair knowledge of Russian and was able to follow most of the proceedings unaided.

To almost all thinking men two things have struck as inexplicable in the Soviet political trials, one, why men holding prominent positions in the Communist party should turn traitors, and the other if they were really traitors why should they confess their guilt of their own accord? Mr. Pritt has as mentioned above, answered the latter question. The answer may not be found to be convincing by many. Of course, many fantastic reasons have been given, such as the fear of torture, the administering of a special drug known only to some scientists in Stalin's employment, which induces a person to speak the truth or an untruth he is wanted to speak without caring for consequences and a kind of mesmeric spell which remains effective for a long time and under the influence of which a person repeats what he is taught to repeat when asked. The reason put forward by Mr Pritt is not however of this fantastic type. It is a plausible one. As regards the first question the answer officially given may be found in the statements of the accused. In April 1934 Radek received a letter from Trotsky with some instructions in addition to those which had already given by him. In this letter, Trotsky said that Hitler's coming to power had confirmed what he had always maintained, namely, that the Soviet Union was going to get involved in a war in which it would be defeated. The only hope, therefore, for the establishment of a government by the Trotskyites was to come to terms in advance with the victors. He had been in negotiation, he wrote, with the German and Japanese Governments.

Room For Scepticism

Trotsky wants the world to believe that the conspiracy attributed to him has emanated from Stalin's brain, and that the trials were an excuse to remove the political opponents from the field, so that Stalin alone should rule the Soviet Russia. Trotsky not only repels the charges levelled against him but has no hesitation in saying that any one who says that he is inclined to believe that Trotsky is guilty of those charges must be in Stalin's pay. Similarly Stalin and his henchmen dub everyone as Trotskyite who is not prepared to accept the official version wholesale. Both these parties make themselves ridiculous by adopting such fanatical attitudes. Let both of them understand that there is a good deal of room for scepticism in this matter, irrespective of Russian gold on the one hand and Trotskyite gold (derived from German or Japanese sources) on the other. The more one thinks about these mysterious affairs the more one is assailed by doubt on either side. In fact, the mystery deepens as one thinks about it. One can be sure of only one fact, and that fact is that an arch-villain is playing his part in this drama of mystery: that arch-villain may be either Trotsky or Stalin.

It is inconceivable that men like Trotsky who had taken a leading part in the Revolution and did much to build up Communism should carry their dissatisfaction against the Stalin regime so far as to sell their country to its enemies—the inveterate enemies of Communism. It is also equally inconceivable that Stalin, howsoever determined he may be to denigrate Trotsky and his friends, should think nothing of exposing the weakness of the Soviet Russia to the outside world, at this time when the enemies of Communism are making supreme efforts to discredit and attack it in every possible direction. If Stalin risked all this simply for leading the world to believe that Trotsky is a traitor of the first water, he must be nothing short of a monster in human form. Nor the less devilish is Trotsky if it be a fact that he came secretly to terms with Germany in order to come into power in Russia when the latter will be vanquished by the former. That such a belief can be entertained by Trotsky is quite in comprehensible. He is a shrewd man of the world and his intellectual powers are beyond doubt Why should Trotsky suppose that if the Soviet Russia is involved in a war it is sure to be defeated? And even supposing that Trotsky really believed that Russia can be defeated, he can be foolish enough to believe that Germany would after inflicting a crushng defeat on Russia, allow Trotsky and his friends to have any power in that country? Does he not know the usual fate of traitors? Is it ever likely that Hitler will trust Trotsky and his friends howsoever useful they may have been to him, after he succeeds in conquering Russia? Again, if it is contended that Trotsky did and is doing all this simply to spite Stalin and did not really believe what he gave out to his friends, then the question arises why intelligent men like Radek should be foolish enough to believe him to follow him and to help him in his nefarious activities. It seems from Radek's confession that in his traitor's career once something made him stop and think. Nearly at the end of his career he found that the Trotsky conspiracy was linked up with foreign instructions, that is to say, there was a direct arrangement with foreign general staffs, which he thought was not the case before. But even more than that, it was the change in the situation in the country that made him stop and think. In 1934, Radek and others considered that defeat was inevitable, and they had taken it at their starting point. If anyhow the country was to be defeated why not get something out of it for themselves? This was their line of thinking. But in 1935 they saw that the country had emerged from its chief difficulties and that the Five-Year Plan had succeeded, not only in the fact that it had built factories and the collective farms represented something incomparable, but because the Plan had become a live reality. Thus in 1935, in Radek's words, "every one of us was bound to say to himself—if you are ready to do that you are the thwarting a possible victory which is already assured, even if against you." "After all," says Radek, a little earlier, "we were not born in order to help the Fascists defeat the Soviet Union." Radek had, therefore, decided to take the step of going to the Central Committee of the Party to make a statement and to name all the persons. This, however, he did not do. "It was not that I went to the G. P. U., but the G. P. U came for me." All this looks plausible, although the first attitude of Radek in favour of hastening the defeat of his country is hard to explain. In fact, the explanation does not seem quite satisfactory.

Something Radically Wrong

Though we may not be able to satisfy ourselves as to who is the real villain in this drama, we can be certain of one thing, and that is, there is something rotten in the Soviet Union. Stalin may be better or worse than Trotsky, but it is an indubitable fact that neither of them could have held the Communist Party together after Lenin. Lenin was a thoroughgoing materialist, the greatest practical exponent of the Marxian philosophy, but he had spiritualised materialism. And that was the secret of his wonderful hold on his followers. Communist leaders may not be rightly accused of love for money. But love of money is not be the only evil; the love of power is equally a great evil. Whichever may be the real culprit, Trotsky or Stalin, there is no doubt that that culprit is obsessed by love of power. If what is represented to the world by Stalin be correct, the whole Soviet Union is honeycombed with traitors, perhaps every one may be suspecting the other to be in the secret service of the enemies of the Soviet Union. If many of the recent cases tried in Russia for sabotage and other grave offences, be not, in fact, cases of ordinary negligence or corruption or having their origin in private grudge of the enemies of the accused, the present plight of Russia must be considered as nothing short of a completely rotten condition. One is tempted to ask whether such widespread conspiracies inspired by foreign enemies are possible by any other country in the world. Can it not be the result of destroying the sentiment of nationalism? One is naturally inclined to ask this question.

To conclude, the book under review deserves to be carefully read by all those who are interested not only in Socialism and Communism but also in political psycology. Especially Radek's statement is very interesting and intriguing.

P. G. K.

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MEDITERRANEAN ON FIRE

CENTRE OF DIPLOMACY SHIFTS TO AFRICA

Once again the "Dark Continent" land of rival imperial aims in days gone by—is of primary importance to European diplomacy.

The significance of the North African (and Near Eastern) colonies, mandates and "spheres of influence" in the strategic scheme of Europe has been eloquently emphasized in the past fortnight as British and French naval forces patrolled near the Balearic Islands, and Arab violence in Palestine aroused British anxiety.

Numerous events have demonstrated how the ripples of European politics have spread far beyond the continent of their origin. Mussolini's self-appointment as "protector of Islam," and Italian propaganda broadcast in Arabic and spread by Italian agents, have caused widespread repercussions around the rim of the Mediterranean basin. In Palestine long the scene of murder and riot, Arabic sentiment—anti-British and anti-Jewish—has turned pro-Italian and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, outstanding Arab and Moslem who escaped arrest by British forces by fleeing to Syria, has announced his desire to seek a haven in Italy. The French, faced with past riot and insurrection of their own and a growing nationalist Arab sentiment in mandated Syria, do not want their unwelcome guest there, or in any of their North African colonies, all of them restless, and some of them marked by riots, inspired by the siren voice of Italian and Arab nationalist propaganda, writes Hanson W. Baldwin in "New York Times".

French 'Planes To Africa

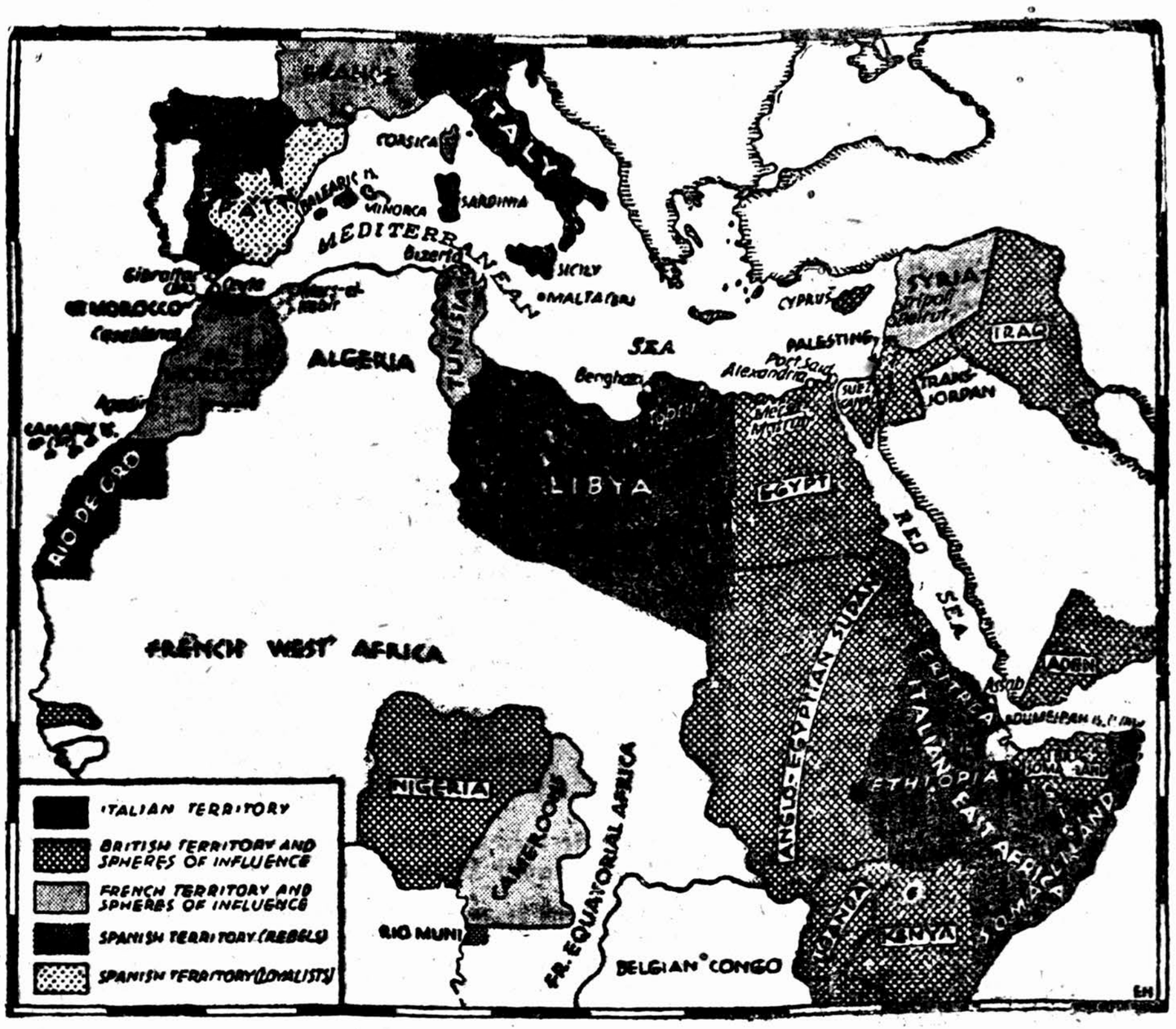
To show her strength and counter the recent dispatch of 7,000 more Italian troops to Libya, France announced last week, on the heels of the departure of her French Mediterranean Fleet for manoeuvres in Western Mediterranean waters, that she was sending eighty modern 'planes to her North African colonies for manoeuvres.

In Manchester, England, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared that "if we are attacked we shall know how to defend ourselves," and in the Mediterranean British and French forces cruised off Minorca to prevent that island's seizure by Spanish Insurgent forces or by the Italians who are aiding them. As if in answer to this naval patrol, German and Italian forces were said to have occupied two other small island groups off the east and south coasts of Spain.

Another ripple washed against the shores of Egypt as the chief of the British Military Mission asked the Egyptian Government to speed up its defence preparations against the evil day which all men fear.

But of all the dependencies that rim the Mediterranean Spanish Morocco has perhaps been washed by a greater tidal waves of unrest —caused by the explosions in Europe—than any other territory. Italian and German and Spanish and French and British influence are struggling for dominance there, and bloodshed and tension are the rule.

Spanish Morocco is the smallest but by its very geographical situation one of the most important of the European outposts in Africa. From it were drawn the troops—Moors and Foreign Legionnaires —who formed the backbone of the Insurgent force that under Franco made the march toward Madrid in the early days of the Spanish civil war. It is a small strip of mountains and plain some 18,000 square miles in area, inhabited by some 750,000 people, but because it lies directly across from British-held Gibraltar it has a considerable strategic significance.



North Africa reflects the tension in Europe.

Spanish Morocco's iron ore and other mineral wealth have attracted both Italian and German capital and interests. Italian or German activities of an economic or military-naval nature have been reported from Melilla, Villa Alhucemas, Ceuta and Larache along the Spanish Moroccan coast and in the Spanish Canary Islands strategically located in the Atlantic.

French Morocco

French Morocco, with its 200,000 square miles of territory and its population of 5,000,000 (of these 4,700,000 are Mohammedans) is inherently a far stronger segment of empire than is the Spanish Protectorate, but it is not so strategically located.

Algeria, with its new navel base at Mers-el-Kebir, and Tunis, with its great base at Bizerta, are complementary parts of the French North African empire, but their relative importance is well expressed by the Arab proverb: "Tunisia is a woman: Algeria is a man; Morocco is a lion." In all, France controls in her three North African colonies some 14,000,000 people scattered over more than 1,100,000 square miles.

To protect this far-flung empire, which France hopes would be able to provide some 1,500,000 soldiers in case of war, France now maintains in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia some 140,000 to 150,000 troops, more than 60,000 of them in Morocco. There are probably 200 'planes—mostly obsolescent—in the three great North African Provinces.

Algeria and Tunisia now lie between the Fascist sphere of influence in Spanish Morocco and the great region that is Italian-controlled Libya, a 410,000-square-mile slice of the North African littoral. This territory of some 725,000 people has little of the natural wealth of the French colonies, but it sandwiches British-dominated Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan between its great bulk and the new Italian conquest —Ethiopia.

Libya's Air Strength

Under Marshal Balbo, Libya has received increasing attention in recent years; a great 1,200-mile coastal road linking a chain of airports and bases from Tunisia to Egypt was recently completed, and at Benghazi and Tobruk considerable military establishments are being built up. The exact strength of Mussolini's forces in Libya is unknown, but, including the recent 7,000 re-enforcements, they probably number about 33,000 as compared to about 30,000 that France maintains in Tunisia.

There are perhaps 200 Italian 'planes in Libya. The forces there are being gradually strengthened.

Libya can yield, it has been estimated a conscript class of some 5,000 annually; Ethiopia—if conscription is enforced—might yield six times that number.

Egypt, with its important cotton fields, the fertile, well-watered valley of the Nile and its control of the Suez Canal, is the most important British-controlled area in North Africa. The new Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 provides eventually for the garrison of 10,000 men and 400 'planes. Today the British troops there as a canal guard have reached the maximum number permissible under the treaty. They are equipped with some fifty to seventy tanks, but there are only sixty-four first-line 'planes in their six squadrons.

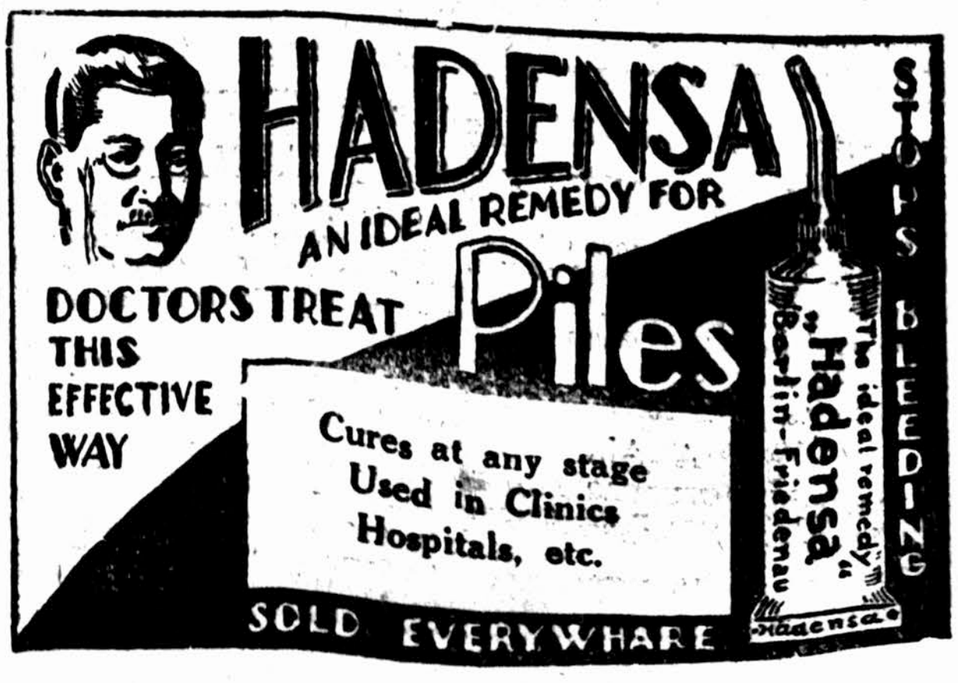
The Egyptian Army

The Egyptian Army, now in process of reorganization and re-equipment with modern arms, numbers only about 11,000, has no important air force and to date but little modern equipment. The British Fleet still has the right under the recent treaty to use Alexandria and Port Said as bases and the Egyptian Government is committed to a programme of strategic road building and other military improvements, with some field fortifications being erected along the Libyan border and Mersa Matruh being refortified.

But the relatively weak British force in Egypt is augmented by British forces in Palestine, with its important naval base at Haifa. There are probably 10,000 British regulars there as well as some 12,000 other semi-military forces such as police and frontier guards, equipped with perhaps 100 'planes.

The French forces in mandated Syria to the north number from 10,000 to 13,000 men. The harbours at Tripoli and Beirut are of considerable importance, but the French have encountered continual difficulties with Arab nationalist sentiment; Italian influence is said to be strong. Haifa and Tripoli are particularly important as the western termini of the pipe lines bringing oil from the great Mosul and Kirku fields.

Thus all these territories of this vast colonial empire that fringes the Mediterranean reflects economically, politically and militarily the restlessness and fear of Europe, for separate or together, they are indispensable in the European strategic scheme.



"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

"SHARKEY" vs. "CARNERA" IN FURIOUS ELEPHANTINE FIGHT!

CHAPTER THIRTY-NINE.

For almost an hour, Lal said, it was all head-work, so to speak, and pushing. Nothing much happened and he started to wonder whether he had let himself in for a dull show.

Just as it began to dawn upon him that perhaps the fights between bull elephants he had heard of since he was a tot were overrated—stories that had become fables—there was some action. The herd leader got off to one side and jabbed. Do tellingly—but not seriously in the shoulder, ripping the flesh wide open. Do set up a tremendous snorting and trumpeting and started to retreat. Barra, seeing his advantage, went after his wounded opponent and tried to get him from behind. After a retreat of about thirty yards Do braced himself and whirled around suddenly, again meeting the sultan of the herd headon. It was a real collision this time. When two elephants whose combined weight is nine tons or more come together (Lal estimated Do's weight as four and a half tons and Barra's as close to five) the impact is not without its jarring effect. But elephant skulls are elephant skulls and concussion of the brain seems to be an unheard-of ailment in the realm of the pachyderm.

Again there was a long spell of pushing and stamping around, with nothing of importance happening. Lal began to think that perhaps those females that kept calmly grazing were right in their unconcern.

The interloper, evidently tired of the indecisive nature of the scrap, decided to give it some finality. He didn't succeed in this but he evened things up in the way of shoulder wounds, dealing the herd leader a painful (though unimportant) one. Do, to be specific, dug into his adversary's shoulder and when he was finished there was a small chunk of the chief's flesh flapping in the sultry breeze.

Barra Sahib decided that this was a challenge that called for a meaningful answer. Lowering his head and veering off to one side, he charged. Do was unable to get out of the way in time. The herd leader got one of the pretender's front legs between his tusks and raised the intruder's forequarters straight up in the air. In the course of this manoeuvre the overlord of the disputed herd succeeded in making a short rip, crosswise, under his adversary's chest, in back of the front legs.

But Do, on account of his quickness of foot—Lal made a point of telling me that the interloper was a bit the faster of the two—backed away before a fatal injury could be inflicted.

As Do backed away he was unlucky enough to crash into a heavy clump of bamboo. Down he went, snapping the stalks as he fell. This was Barra Sahib's chance to make his kill. In fact, Lal thought it was all over. But again superior speed came to the rescue of the younger animal, and he scrambled to his feet before the herd leader, now puffing, could dig in his murderous tusks and end the scrap.

A competitor takes a toss in the steer-riding championship at the Royal Melbourne Show.

Do managed to get completely out of the way of the onrushing Barra Sahib, with the result that the old Sultan, unable to stop himself, crashed right into a jungle tree straight ahead. He hit it with such force that, though the tree was nearly a foot in diameter, it came right up out of the ground and toppled over.

The herd leader miraculously managed to keep his feet but he was badly shaken up. He hesitated for a moment, leaving his side exposed. This was not lost on the alert pretender who made a charge for the expansive target. Again Lal thought the fight was over. But Barra Sahib, breathing hard, just managed to swing around in time, meeting the enemy head-on as he had several times before.

Almost the same second that the heads of the great pachyderms came together there was a tremendous clap of thunder, accompanied by a sharp flash of lightning. Rain started coming down in torrents without any preliminary sprinkle, in the characteristic Far Eastern fashion.

Lal, though the tree afforded a certain amount of protection, was soaked to the skin, for there is nothing half-hearted about these sudden Asiatic storms. When it decides to rain, it rains, and if you happen to be in the jungle only the most unusual kind of shelter will keep you from becoming thoroughly drenched. But the fight was still on and it didn't even occur to Lal to beat a retreat. It was a rapidly improving scrap and his interest in the outcome kept him rooted to his perch.

For the first few minutes of the downpour the elephants remained head to head, the slippery footing making them cautious. Besides, by now they were pretty well spent. Froth ran from their mouths and blood trickled down their shoulders. The rain, seemingly bent on minimizing the struggle's brutalities, washed away the blood as fast as it appeared and this gore soon mixed with the mud and watery ooze at the feet of the mammoth contestants.

Brow to brow, the animals kept pushing away, neither able to gain an advantage. They skidded and slipped around meaninglessly, unable to accomplish anything in the way of offensive tactics. Neither, it was plain, was much of a "mudder."

The slippery muck finally bested them and both animals lost their footing. Down they went on their haunches in a spatter of mud and water, their forefeet sticking out in front of them. Each tried to scramble to his feet quickly to make a charge while the other was down. Do, a bit quicker than his older adversary, got to his feet first and was about to charge when he suddenly changed his mind, probably because he didn't like the treacherous footing. He turned and ran, plainly willing to call it a day. Barra Sahib, all used up and chugging like an asthmatic engine, decided to have one more shot at the intruder. He made for Do at a gallop, just managing to catch up with the retreating foe and jab him in the hip with one tusk. The pretender, bleeding

(Continued on Page 42)

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G. O. M. OF ANDHRADESA

Andhra University Confers Title Of 'Kalaprapurna' On K. Nageswara Rao

(By M. B. RAO)

Sjt. Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu, patriot and philanthropist, is the most popular figure in Andhra Desa to-day. Two things have brought him, to the forefront, the Amrutanjan and the "Andhra Patrika". Most people forget his surname, being satisfied to call him Amrutanjan Nageswara Rao or preferably still, "Andhra Patrika" Nageswara Rao.

Beginning life in Bombay as a clerk, Sjt. Nageswara Rao soon struck out an independent line of his own and started the Amrutanjan business, which immediately became a pronounced success. Never after Mammon-worship, he thought that he should turn the ample profits he was earning to public cause, and commenced what then appeared a wild-cat scheme of publishing a Telugu weekly from a non-Telugu place like Bombay. His confidence was completely justified. The weekly caught on and became an easy first with the Andhras.

Message Of Mahatma

In 1914, Sjt. Nageshwara Rao Pantulu hit upon the plan of transferring his headquarters to Madras and converting the weekly into a daily. Once again it appeared to be a venture of faith. The war deepened the gloom, with its rising cost of paper, and other printing materials. He persisted. The glorious days of the paper came with the Gandhian era. It spelt, pronounced and preached the pure Gandhite word. It helped to make the Congress creed a part of the living political religion of the country side. The losses to the proprietor were heavy, but his patriotic faith was unquenchable.

Not satisfied with purely political work, he set up a publishing business and his printing house issued a number of classics at cheap rates to reach the masses. If it was not financially a success, it was nevertheless literary service of the first magnitude. He helped many a budding literary genius with money and advice, and the monthly magazine "Bharati" gave plenty of scope to literary and artistic talent. He has given a lead to Andhra art and literature in a democratic age which would equal the proverbial munificence of Princes in bygone times. There is not a single institution in Andhra Desa which has not received his benefaction. The one unfinished task of his life is the Telugu Encyclopaedia, which continues to come out at intervals, but will take another generation to conclude the labours.

Besides his professional and journalistic activities, Sjt. Nageswara Rao Pantulu has taken a leading part in the public life. He has presided over numerous political, social and literary conferences. He went to jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and has contributed to the party funds with a generosity unrivalled in South India. It was but natural that the country should honour so eminent and public-spirited person with the title of Desoddharaka.

Tops Polls In India

When the Congress decided to fight out the elections to the Central Assembly in 1934, he was the obvious choice for the Godavary-Cum-Kistna which he won by the largest number of votes recorded at the poll in a constituency anywhere in India, a performance which evoked a cheerful smile from the ascetic lips of Mahatma Gandhi.

Recently he had to withdraw from public activity on account of old age and serious illness. It was a happy idea of some of his admirers in Madras that they should perpetuate his memory while he was yet with us, and a committee decided upon a life-size oil painting. The Andhra University has agreed to accept the picture for its gallery and confer on the most distinguished friend of Andhra cultural and artistic renaissance the title of "Kalaprapurna".

The portrait of Sjt. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu painted by Mr. C. N. Row, artist of Bombay.

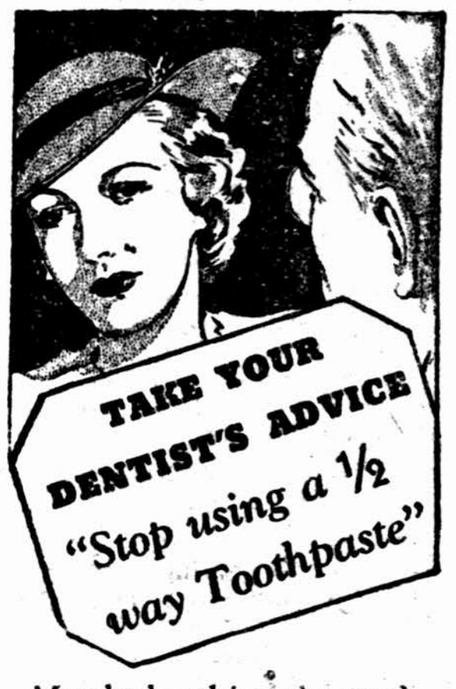
Just Like The Man

Essentially simple, strikingly truthful, utterly soul-revealing, like the man himself, an apt comment, this would be on the painting of Sjt. Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu, executed by Mr. C. N. Row, the artist of Bombay, who is well-known for his gallery of Indian political portraits.

The great merit of the painting, besides the complete likeness, consists in the marvellous reproduction of the drapery. It is much easier to paint a twenty-one guinea suit than a "plain" Khaddar Dhoti, Kurta and Uprna. For, amidst the mass of white, a very deft manipulation of light and shade is required to give out the full effects of the flowing folds of immaculate and unostentatious Khaddar.

It is expected of the artist, who sets out to succeed to combine with the delicate planning of an architect the exquisite finish and detailed workmanship of a jeweller. In this, Mr. Row, has succeeded admirably.

It is one of the ironic tricks of nature that often the exterior should fail to respond to the interior. One of the mildest of men, quite tranquil of soul, Sjt. Nageshwara Rao Pantulu looks, to a casual observer, the contrary of what really he is. The camera, it is true, does not lie. Perhaps it does not tell, and cannot often tell, the truth either—the spiritual truth any way. It is the supreme distinction of the artist who has known the Andhra leader for over twenty-five years that he has captured for us the very core of his subject's mind and soul, and has, without sacrifice of physical truth, reproduced the inner man. Art has here certainly beaten science.



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Primary Electrical Instruction Books, composed in simple language with illustration ready for Sale. Price annas 8. This book is very useful for telegraph candidates and signallers. K. M. Jain retired Head Signaller, Nagpur. (9389)

Book Showing 14 Years' Opening and Closing Quotations record of New York Cotton. Price Rs. 2. For fluctuation send for "Kala Akruti." Price Rs. 4. Write J. R. Bharucha, Kalbadevi, above Barton Optimist, Bombay. (9438)

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Experienced Timber Merchant owning extensive hardwood and matchwood forests wants financing partner. Box No. 9439.

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Membership (M.I.S.E.) Associate Membership (A.M.I.S.E.), open to Scientists and Engineers, holding responsible positions. Particulars from Secretary, India Society of Engineers, 137, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta. (7319)

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PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A new Three-Storied House in two parts, built in Cement mortar in 1933, R.C. and R.B. roofs, two staircases, seventeen rooms, 6 bath rooms, 6 lavatories with Sanitary flushing arrangement, 2 kitchens, 2 separate water connections with 2 Reservoirs for 24 hours water supply, Electric fitted, sewered, all teak-wood work, standing on free hold land measuring 2000 sq. feet with 3 ft. lanes on South, West East, open to sky. Municipal road on the North, very suitable for Dharmasala for high class Bombay Hindus. Nice opportunity for millionaires. Price Rs. 28,500. Municipal Tax Rs. 86 per annum. Write R. N. Ray, Engineer, Benares. (9380)

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Rustom Hormazdiar (3) was knocked down by a lorry on Vincent Road on the 16th evening and killed instantaneously.

At the inquest held to-day, the Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to his having accidentally run into the rear of a Motor Bus at Vincent Road, Dadar.

Jairam Bhavseth was seen, it was alleged, with a large bundle on his head going along the railway track at the Khopoli Railway yard on Thursday morning. On seeing him the Engine driver whistled. He however, stood at some distance and appeared to adopt a hesitating movement. He soon fell down with his bundle near the track.

When the driver stopped the train he found the deceased's right foot badly lacerated.

The deceased was removed to J. J. Hospital.

At the inquest to-day, the Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to shock from injuries when he was accidentally knocked down by a shunting engine at Khopoli.

On a charge of conducting a common gaming house in Shanti Bhuvan, Jeejibhai Lane, Sama Tandoo and Lodu Mahadu were arrested yesterday noon by the Kalachowki police.

Alleged sutta slips and cash were recovered. Four others who it is stated, were found receiving satta bets were also arrested along with them.

All the suspects were placed to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and were ordered to be enlarged on bail, till the 29th November.

The Tarbela police, acting on the instructions of the Bombay police, arrested Boston Bahadurkhan on November 23. He was brought to Bombay yesterday and placed this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of robbery

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused was involved in a robbery case in Bombay. More persons had to be arrested and further inquiries made in the case.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody till December 3.

Yesterday after the Panjab Mail had left Platform No. 10 at Victoria Terminus in the evening body of Damodar Das (27) was killed outside the track. The head was severed from the trunk.

The body was removed to the platform and when the clothes were searched a sheet of paper was found on which was written.

"To Sudershandas, Bihar Orissa. Dear brother, it I had come to Bombay for work, but I am not successful in that and I could not get work in Bombay and now I am jobless.

"Tell to all members Ram Ram and all village Hindoos Ram Ram and Mohomedans Salani.

The letter was signed," your most obedient Brother, Damodar Das."

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death by suicide to-day.

A domestic servant was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of a gold signet ring and a German roller canary.

The theft took place on November 9, when Mrs. Kay Harding, the complainant, was out of Bombay. The police suspected Nina Antony, who was employed in the complainant's house and arrested him

The accused made a statement confessing his guilt, and the police recovered the signet ring from a Marwari shop, but it was not easy to trace the canary as it had been sold to a hawker. The police were on the look out for the bird. A few days back the police found the hawker on the streets with a canary. When questioned, he stated that it had been sold to him by a Christian domestic servant. The canary was taken charge of by the police and it was the same as the missing canary.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as stated above. He had three previous convictions. The gold signet ring and the canary were ordered to be returned to the complainant.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES TO GO

Bombay Govt. Issue Communique

A Bombay Government communique says:

"The Government of Bombay have decided that all benches of Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency excluding Bombay City should be abolished with effect from the 1st January 1938 and formal orders to that effect will be issued shortly.

"District Magistrates have been requested to make arrangements for winding up the work of these courts and for the transfer of cases which may be pending on that date with Bench Magistrates. The necessary rearrangements of jurisdiction will also be made."—A.P.

IN AID OF STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS IN CITY

A grand variety entertainment in aid of the Bombay Students' Union, the "Students' Call" (Journal of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation), and the B. P. Students' Federation will be held on Monday, 29th November, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-0 p.m. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will preside.

Programme includes Special Dances by Sjt. Mohanlal; "The Saint"—a one act play by Harin Chattopadhyaya, vigorous chorus dances, Indian and Classical Music. Unique Presentations of Popular Songs, Special "Students' Song".

INDIAN OPPOSITION IGNORED

Second Reading Of Transport Control Bill In Kenya

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has received the following cable, dated Nairobi, Nov. 24, from the East African Indian National Congress and the Indian elected members (of the Kenya Legislative Council), Organisation:

"Legislature passed the second reading of the Transport Control Bill despite unanimous opposition of the Indian community and elected members in view of large interests involved mainly Indian. Asked for equal number of seats as Europeans on the Select Committee, the Government have refused the same; consequently, there is no Indian representation as recommended by Sir Oswald Mance, Special Commissioner.

"Please press the Government of India to make representations with Colonial Office to postpone further stages of the Bill. Request the Government of India to act at once."—A. P.

HE THOUGHT

It was a kitten, a fine young thing to play with——

—IT turned out to be a tiger cub!

Will you blame or sympathise with

KESHAVRAO DATEY?

You cannot decide without seeing the

PRABHAT social

"THE UNEXPECTED"

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Last SUNDAY PUBLIC TRAFFIC was hindered on account of the Huge Rush of the Elite to SEE——

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MAJESTIC CINEMA: GIRGAON.

Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

a.m.

11-0 Amirbai and Master Nandram—Duets. With VUB Indian Orchestra. 11-30 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. With Sarangi, Tambora and Tabla

p.m.

12-30 "For Children" (Marathi). Arranged by Sonubai Joglekar. 1-0 Erwin Klein and his Continental Sextette. From Mongini's. 4-30 Ahmad Dilawar. Assisted by the VUB Orchestra. 5-0 Farewell Performance by Mr. & Mrs. Parthasarathy. South Indian Duets with Violin and Veena accompaniment. 5-30 Ahmad Dilawar—Qawwali. 5-40 Bhim Palasi on Violin. 5-45 Sunderabai. 6-25 News in Marathi. 6-30 Evensong. From St. Thomas Cathedral. United Service of English Premasonry. Preacher, District Grand Chaplain. 7-35 Walter Rehbergh (Piano). 7-45 Sebastian Vaz and his Orchestra. 8-30 News in Hindi. 8-45 The Orchestra (Contd.) 9-0 Talk (English): "My Spare Time". Produced by Tara Ali Baig. 9-15 News. 9-30 Krishnarao Fulambrikar of Poona. Classical and Light Music. Assisted by the VUB Instrumentalists.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340,13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 AIR Orchestra. 8-10 Shiv Dayal Batish. 8-40 Majeedan Bai. 9-10 Sarangi, Tabla and Sitar—Gond Malhar. 9-20 Pandit Ratan Piya. 9-35 Shiv Dayal Batish. 10-0 For Jack and Jill. A programme for children.

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 Sunday Music. 5-0 Majeedan Bai. 5-30 AIR Orchestra—"Education in English prison" talk in English by E. S. Davies. 5-45 Afzal Hussain. 6-0 Shiv Dayal Batish. 6-25 Readings from Famous Books. Selections from Darbar-i-Akbari. 6-30 Majeedan Bai. 7-0 "For Villagers Only". (Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Events". By L. Deshbandhu Gupta. A fortnightly review of political events. 8-15 Pandit Ratan Piya. 8-35 Sarinda and Sitar—A nautch tune. 8-45 Afzal Hussain. 9-0 Majeedan Bai. 9-15 News and Weather Report (Hindustani): 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English): 9-45 Old World Dances. 10-0 Talk (English): "Brighter Brats". No. 5. The Young Folks at Play. By Miss F. E. Edwards. 10-15 Old World Dances (Contd.)

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

a.m.

8-36 Sanai Concert. Ali Hossain and Party. 9-6 Kheyal (Ramkali) and Thumri (Bhairavi). Ramchandra Pal. 9-26 Classico Modern Song. Jnanprokash Ghose. 9-46 Sadhan Sangit. K. C. Ghose. 10-1 Light Bengali Songs. Angurbala. 10-21 Music Lessons Pankaj Kumar Mallick. 10-51 Review: "Stage and Screen". By Spectator. 11-6 Sunday Morning Concert. By Grand Hotel Orchestra. Interval Artistes. Paul Robeson Bass. Amelita Galli-Curci. News in English.

p.m.

6-6 Church Service. From St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. 7-21 Kavya Sangit. Chabi Ganguly. 7-36 Selected Songs from Atulprosad. Haripada Roy. 7-51 Shyama Sangit. Uttara Devi. 8-6 News and Weather Report (Bengali): 8-21 Tappa and Ghazal. Surajprosad Srivastava. 8-43 Bhajan and Naat. Kamalabala of Jharia. 9-6 News and Weather Report (English): 9-21 Talk: "At Your Service." No. 6. Broadcasting. By J. S. Stapleton. 9-36 A Studio Concert

Mysore Programme

(Wl. 49.3 and 310 metres. Fre. 968 and 6085 kc/s.

6 to 8-30 p.m. i. Vocal Music Performance by Vidwan Y. N. Srinivasa Murthi, accompanied by Vidwan B. S. Shivaramiah (Violin) and Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam) ii. Mysore News: (8-30 p.m.)

ACTOR'S TRAGIC DEATH

Fatal Railway Accident At Vile Parle Station

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

A fatal accident to a actor, in Mohan Sangit Mandali, Andheri, was reported yesterday evening in 4-30 p.m. Up local train by which the deceased was going to Bombay. It is reported that the deceased was standing on footboard of the local train and when the train came near the Vile Parle Station, the deceased came into terrific contact with the iron signal post and fell down dead. His body was carried to the morgue immediately and the railway authority was intimated.

CONGRESS VICTORY IN SINNAR ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Nov. 25.

The Congress got a thumping victory in the triennial elections of Sinnar Municipality, held yesterday, the results of which were declared this evening!

Nine out of twelve seats have been captured by the Congress, there. Sinnar Municipality consists of fifteen members, twelve elected and three nominated, there being no seats reserved for any minority community. Mr. A. G. Durway, the President of the Sinnar Taluka Congress Committee is one of the successful Congress candidates. This is the third Municipality captured by the Congress in the District. All the twelve seats were contested by the District Congress Committee.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY

Mr. Munshi On His Efforts

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on an article appearing in the 'Servant of India' of November 18 quoting from a speech of Dr. Subborayan that the Hon. Mr. Munshi was inclined to be against the separation of executive and judicial functions, but he was prevailed upon to accept such a separation at the instance of the Premier, Mr. Munshi said: "I do not think that the report of Dr. Subborayan's speech is correct and if it is, I am really surprised as to how he came to make such a statement. From the time the Congress accepted office in Bombay, I have been trying to work out a feasible plan for the separation of judicial and executive functions and to overcome the almost insurmountable obstacle of finance involved in it, and I took the earliest opportunity to express my views when I addressed the Poona bar in October last. There has been no difference of opinion among the Ministers on this or for the matter of that on any other subject".—A. P.

(The "Chronicle" understands that Mr. Munshi has already instituted enquiry with a view to inaugurate separation of executive and judicial functions in Poona District.)

THE BROADWAY

TALKIES-Kingsway-KHODADAD CIRCLE—DADAR.

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See with your Families the Concluding 15 Parts of the THRILLING SERIAL

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CLARK GABLE—
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PRAYERS FOR MAHATMA'S SPEEDY RECOVERY

His Splendid Contribution To Cause Of Peace

Premier & Ministers Speak At Congress House

A function, unique in the annals of the City of Bombay, was held at the Congress House, Saturday evening, when the Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet joined a mass prayer led by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for the speedy recovery and long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

The occasion was a public meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., to convey the thanks of the people of Bombay to Mahatma Gandhi, on his splendid efforts in the cause of Bengal detenus.

More than 5,000 men, women and children joined in the prayers.

In the course of his speech Mr. Bhulabhai Desai deplored the attitude of the Bengal Ministry, Mahatma Gandhi was able, he said, to convert the hearts of 2,000 young men who believed in the cult of violence. But Gandhiji could not succeed in changing the hearts of the members of the Huq Ministry.

TOKEN OF GRATITUDE

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, in the course of his speech, explained the object of the meeting. They had gathered to offer their thanks to Mahatma Gandhi who had succeeded in converting hundreds of young men and women in Bengal to his cult of non-violence. The full significance of Gandhiji's triumph could not be understood, except, in the light of the history of the last twenty years There would be none who doubted the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. But, to-day, the question was one of world peace. The challenge that Gandhiji offered to the world, was the challenge of peace to a distracted world. The tremendous revolution he was able to bring about in the lives of millions of people, was based on love, truth and non-violence. The result of his unceasing efforts was to be found in what was happening in Bengal to-day, as far as the release of the political prisoners was concerned. Personally, Mahatma Gandhi did not consider such tributes paid to him as very much. But it was their duty to express their thanks as a token of their gratitude to one who had rendered so much service to the cause of Truth and non-violence.

HUNGER-STRIKE GIVEN UP

Mr. Bhulabhai then traced the negotiations regarding the release of the Detenus and the repatriation of the Political prisoners in the Andamans, and said that the Prisoners in the Andamans went on hunger-strike in July and the matter was raised in the Legislative Assembly (Central). Mr. Bhulabhai himself sent a telegram to the hunger-strikers, urging them to accept truth and non-violence, and discard violence, and that, if they accepted non-violence, no Government would be able to treat them thus. Subsequently, Mahatma Gandhi held further discussions at the time of the Working Committee, and the All-India Congress Committee meetings at Calcutta. On the assurance of the Government of India, that they would not object to the repatriation of these prisoners, if the Provincial Governments so desired, the prisoners gave up hunger-strike and the Congress Ministers lost no time in repatriating prisoners belonging to their respective provinces and releasing some of the political prisoners.

A MIRACLE!

Difficulties arose in Bengal, but Mahatma Gandhi took upon himself the responsibility of doing his best in the matter. He interviewed the political prisoners and it was no small tribute to the amazing powers of Gandhiji, that he was able to win them over to the path of non-violence. Mahatmaji had achieved, thus, what could be described as a miracle through sheer soul force. One could imagine what a tremendous amount of confidence Gandhiji had in thus converting hundreds of young men who had all along suffered for their belief in the cult of violence.

The Bengal Government were thus disarmed of the only argument they had been hitherto urging against the release of political prisoners.

Mr. Bhulabhai said that he was sorry that Mahatma Gandhi who could convert hundreds of fiery young men to the path of reason, could not convert the members of the Huq Ministry. The Bengal Ministers had not carried out all their promises, though they had obtained all the assurances which they required.

GREATEST QUOTA TO PEACE

Was this not the greatest contribution to peace and non-violence, asked the speaker. Lord Cecil might have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace, but Gandhiji's prize was something higher and nobler than the Nobel Prize. His prize was the freedom of his motherland and his people. His peace was that of a free and independent nation. (Applause)

To-day, Gandhiji was in a state of ill-health. The responsibility of converting so many institutions and individuals to his way of peace and non-violence had become too great a burden for his shoulders. They should all pray for Gandhiji's speedy recovery.

MINISTERS CONGRATULATED

Mr. Bhulabhai then took the opportunity of congratulating the Congress Ministers, on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the citizens of Bombay. He offered them welcome and assured them of the fullest support on behalf of the citizens of Bombay in the very delicate task that had fallen to their share. Every citizen had his own hopes and aspirations regarding the achievements of the Congress Cabinets. It was his legitimate right to have such aspirations. But, if the Congress Ministers could not fulfil what one expected, it would not do to criticise them in an unjust way. They were all well aware that the Congress Ministers were the ser-

(Continued on Page 17.)

Nervousness In Shanghai

Japan To Occupy Whole Settlement On Wednesday?

And Taking Over Postal And Telegraphic Offices?

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26.

The Japanese authorities to-morrow will take over the Chinese postal, telegraphic and wireless offices in Shanghai, according to semi-official Japanese sources.

It is added that the Japanese appraisers and examiners belonging to the Chinese Maritime Customs will, for the first time, be assigned duty at the wharves south of Soochow Creek.

Increased apprehension is felt here respecting Japanese intentions with regard to the International Settlement.

An unconfirmed but widely circulated rumour prevails that the Japanese intend to occupy the whole settlement on December 1.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Nov. 27.

Japanese consors are being assigned Branch Offices in the Chinese Post Office, Wireless and Broadcasting Stations in the International Settlement. Japanese officials will control these services.

Chinese Customs Administration in Shanghai has been virtually placed under Japanese control according to the Japanese.—Reuter.

DANGER OF FAMINE REMOVED

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26.

The danger of famine is removed for the time being with the arrival of boatloads of rice from outports and the inflow of market produce from Pootung from where the Japanese are now allowing the Chinese farmers to fetch supplies. The problem of feeding hundreds of thousands of destitute is still serious as they are wholly dependent on charity.

It is learned that German members of the International Committee, who are seeking the creation of a safety zone in Nanking have telegraphed to Herr Hitler urging the use of his good offices in the matter. Meanwhile the Japanese authorities are considering a proposal to isolate Hangchow, the beautiful lake city, famous for tourists, from the warfare. The proposal was transmitted to the Japanese authorities by the American Consul-General at Shanghai on behalf of the British, American and other foreign residents Hangchow.—Reuter.

Premier Threatens International Settlement

TOKIO, Nov. 27.

The "Asahi" states that in an interview to the Japanese press yesterday the Prime Minister declared "As regards the Shanghai international settlement issue, Japan may find it necessary to resort to force. Everything depends on the attitude of the other party concerned."

Prince Konoye is further reported as stating that since the Nine-Power Pact is a pretext for the powers to interfere in Far-Eastern affairs, Japan will propose either a revision or a denunciation of the Pact at the proper opportunity. —Reuter.

"DIFFICULT TO ORGANISE JAPANESE BOYCOTT"

Recent Chinese Events Shock India

SANTINIKETAN, November 27.

In the course of a letter to Professor Tan Yan Shan, Director of the "Viswa-Bharati Cheena Bhavan", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes that it is difficult to organise the Japanese boycott, as Japanese goods dribble in and are very cheap.

Panditji adds: "Nevertheless, we are trying to create a psychology of boycotting these goods. As you know, there is a strong anti-Japanese and pro-China feeling in the country. Recent events in China have shocked the people of India, and all our sympathies are with the people of China."—United Press.

IN JAPANESE OCCUPIED AREA

SHANGHAI, November 27.

British, American and German women visited their homes in the Japanese occupied area in the western district for the first time after months in a long cavalcade of motor cars led by a Japanese Staff Officer. They were only allowed half an hour to remove small personal belongings. The district remains closed by the Japanese.—Reuter's Special.

A CONFIRMATION

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.

A spokesman of the Japanese Embassy has confirmed that the Japanese authorities are taking over the Chinese Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Services.—Reuter.

"Serious Limitations Of Reforms"

(Continued from Pag 16.)

vants of the public, and would remain only in office as long as they had the support of the people. It, therefore, followed that, so long as the people desired that Congressmen should be in office, the people must give them unstinted support in the heavy task placed on the shoulders of the Ministers.

Before concluding, Mr. Bhulabhai led the prayer in which the whole meeting joined, for the speedy recovery and long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

MAHATMA'S ACHIEVEMENT

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, addressing the meeting, next, felt glad that he had an opportunity of addressing them, on a very important occasion, at the Congress House, after several long years They gathered there to congratulate the great man, the fruit of whose labours were to be seen in Bengal. There were days when people were ridiculing the idea of attaining Swaraj, through peaceful and non-violent means. It was because they laid too much stress on the mere technical aspect of action and reaction. This theory could not, however, be carried into the realm of the mind and the spirit. It was no wonder that ordinary human beings did not care to realise the significance of soulforce. People had seen Gandhiji's cardinal principles of Truth and Non-violence in action If they believed in these principles, there were many issues to which these principles could be applied. Non-violence, it was sometimes contended, was born out of a consciousness of inherent weakness. On the other hand, he would say that the spirit of Non-violence was the outcome of confidence born out of immense strength. The principle of Ahimsa was known to this country for more than 2,000 years. Mahatma Gandhi had been practising it for the last 30 years, either in South Africa or in India. It was their duty to congratulate the Mahatma on his splendid contribution to the cause of peace and Non-violence

Acknowledging the welcome extended to the Ministers, Mr. Kher expressed regret on behalf of the two Ministers, Messrs. Morarji Desai and Mahomed Yasin Nurie who could not be present.

MINISTERS DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Kher pointed out that the Bombay Ministers were fully aware that they did not constitute the Swaraj Government, nor was any such thing as Swaraj within their reach at present. He was aware that the people entertained high hopes of the Congress Ministers bringing them relief. He wished to point out that those who held such hopes, had been repeatedly told that the Government of India Act had imposed serious limitations.

By far the biggest problem that confronted the Ministry was that of the poverty of the peasant and the agricultural indebtedness. Some suggested an easy and speedy solution of repudiation of debts.

The Ministry were trying their best to bring relief to the agriculturists. But the whole power was vested in the Central Government, and there was very little left to the Provincial Ministers. So much so, the Ministers found it rather difficult to solve even the day to day problems of the people in the provinces. The solution of repudiating rural indebtedness, was a cheap one, but was not capable of being put into practice. Then Prohibition had to be introduced.

For all this money had to be found. Wherefrom could they get it? Their only aim had been to serve the people's best interests. He should be considered the chief servant of the public.

THEIR CONSTANT AIM

In regard to Sholapur and Ahmedabad, some people were surprised that they should have promulgated an order under Section 144, I.P.C. He would say that, though it was a Congress Government, all the same it was a Government. They had to deal with persons who did not seem to have faith in peaceful and non-violent methods. And other people had to be protected from such persons.

Their constant aim was to see that they carried on the administration in such a way as to secure appreciation of the public.

Their real object in accepting offices was to utilise the opportunities to strengthen the Congress. Gandhiji's great dream of the Indian National Congress being the sole organization of the people of India and his path of non-violence being the surest path of progress. was coming true.

Hitherto, the Muslims, the Non-Brahmins and the Depressed Classes had entertained suspicions of the 'bona fides' of the Congressmen. Now they had realised that their interests lay in joining the Congress and strengthening it.

GLORIOUS RESULTS

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, said that one great soul, with the weapon of Truth and Non-Violence, had achieved glorious results, and if the 30 lakhs of Congress members had only adopted this path, with full faith, he was confident, Swaraj would be very much nearer.

A POWERFUL WEAPON

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, said that the spirit in which the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee offered prayers for the long life of the Mahatma, he had no doubt, would be appreciated by everyone of the citizens of Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi's weapon of non-violence was powerful enough to bring about a wonderful change in the outlook of a whole nation. Even those who believed in the cult of violence, were convinced that in the path of non-violence alone lay true national progress and national emancipation. The more their faith increased in Ahimsa, the nearer they would be to the goal of Ahimsa. To-day, all over the Western world, a spirit of violence was sweeping. But there were only a few who actively preached this cult of "might and power". Mr. Munshi prayed that Mahatma Gandhi would be spared to humanity, so that he could convert that handful of men who still believed in the violence of nations. (Applause.)

COMPLETE REST WANTED

The Hon. Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Public Health, said that he was glad to be able to offer thanks to Gandhiji for his great service to the nation. He observed that, if Gandhiji had to recover speedily, he must be given complete rest. Dr. Gilder said that Gandhiji's condition was never at such a low ebb during the recent years, as it was when he saw Gandhiji last. He, therefore, emphasised that complete rest must be given to Gandhiji, and he desired one and all to take a careful note of this fact.

Dr. Gilder, acknowledging the welcome offered to the Ministers, said that, if the people held very high hopes of getting something out of the Act, they should also remember that the Act was thrust on them like an unwanted child of an unknown parent (laughter). In this case, the parents were 5,000 miles. In case the child was unmanageable, he was sure the Ministers would take the earliest opportunity of throwing it out.

MARKED TRIUMPH

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, paid tribute to the Mahatma's untiring efforts all these years. This was an occasion when they should all rejoice at the fact that the achievement of the Mahatma Marked a triumph of Non-violence. He also prayed for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

INSEPARABLE TWINS

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council, said that Truth and Non-violence were, like the Siamese twins, inseparable. He exhorted the people to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma, by adhering to these two principles.

The function terminated after "Vade Mataram" was sung.

Crowd Of Land Tenants Fired On

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED ATTACK ON POLICE FORCE

One Killed And 24 Wounded In Patiala State

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

One man was killed and 24 wounded, several seriously, as a result of the police firing on a crowd of land tenants in village Kila, District Sunam, Patiala State, according to a semi-official version.

Land tenants had been refusing their dues to landlords and district authorities appointed a Tehsildar, and sent a police force for assisting landlords in the collection of their dues. During the struggle several tenants were arrested.

About a week back the agents of landlords were beaten by some tenants and the District Authorities had reported that the situation was serious. The Central Authorities thereupon sent a police force under a Deputy Commissioner and a Superintendent of police.

On arrival the police force is reported to have been attacked with stones, and one gunshot was fired. The police force in self-defence opened fire resulting in injuries to 25 persons, one of whom died in the hospital. The Inspector-General of Police the Deputy Revenue Minister, Patiala State, left for the scene of the occurrence. —A. P.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Blood Pressure Comes Down

WARDHA, November 27.

Mahatma Gandhi was a little depressed last afternoon. He had, however, sound sleep at night.

Early morning his blood pressure was systolic 192, and disystolic 112. Dr. Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, and Dr. Sushila Nair, who is staying with Mahatmaji, examined him at 8 in the morning, and found the blood pressure coming down to 180 systolic and 110 disystolic.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj watched Mahatmaji last night as usual. The progress is hopeful.—United Press.

APPEAL TO BARODA WOMEN

To Join Haripura Congress As Volunteers

BARODA, Nov. 26.

An appeal has been issued to the ladies of Baroda by Mrs. Avantika Acharya, Rahina Tyabji and other prominent ladies of the city to take part in, receive the message of and rally round and serve the Indian National Congress as volunteers in view to its coming Haripura session in Gujerat.

A public meeting of the women of Baroda has been arranged by them for this purpose at the Jubilee Gardens to-morrow evening under the presidency of Mrs. Amina Tyabji which will be addressed by Miss Mridula Ambalal Sarabhai, who is specially coming from Ahmedabad.—A. P.

FRENCH CLAIM FOR CONSULTATIONS

PARIS, November 27.

It is understood that the French Ambassador in Tokio has received instructions to inform the Japanese Government, that the French Government claim to be consulted on any arrangement made about Chinese customs, similar to the claim made by Britain.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

F. A. CUP

LONDON Nov. 27.

The F. A. Cup second round draw will be made on 30/11—Reuter Special

CLOSE OF 1937 FLAT-RACING SEASON

LONDON, Nov. 27.

On conclusion of the 1937 Flat-racing season, among Winning owners the Aga Khan tops the list with £ 230655, Sir Abe Bailey second with £ 23074

Among the trainers Captain Boyd Rochfort with £61212 is first and Joelawson second, with £ 52019.

Among the jockeys Gordon Richards rode 214 winners, Nevett 110 and Harrywragg 102.—Reuter Special.

DONOGHUE IN ROLE OF TRAINER.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 27.

The world famous cry "Come on Steve" will no longer be heard on the English turf, for with the closing of the 1937 season, Steve Donoghue, Britain's Wizard of the Turf, has said goodbye as a jockey, and is becoming a trainer. Donoghue, who is 53, finished third on Lord Derby's Highlander in the last race. Donoghue was six times Derby Winner, and rode nearly 2,000 winners in his career—Reuter.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

OXFORD, Nov. 27.

Oxford defeated Cambridge by four events to three in the annual Intervarsity Athletic Relays. Oxford won their four events in record times—Reuter.

DEMPSEY TO BE OPERATED.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.

Boxer Jack Dempsey is speeding by train to New York where he is expected to undergo immediate operation for acute appendicitis. Dempsey had been here for a week, refereeing to wrestling bouts and complained early to-day of pains in the side.—Reuter.

Amazing Fog Scenes In S. England

German 'Plane Crashes And Bursts Into Flames: Cars And Buses Abandoned: Drowning Fatalities

LONDON, November 27.

Amazing fog scenes were again witnessed last night in the whole of Southern England and South Wales. Frostbound roads added to the terrors and difficulties of motorists. Numerous buses and motor cars were abandoned, while in some districts when the fog slightly temporarily lifted a huge line, vehicles crawled homewards led by men with burning torches made of newspapers dipped in oil.

Among the many accidents was a German freight aeroplane which in taking off from Croydon crashed and burst into flames and set fire to a hanger the flames from which leapt a hundred feet into the air. The three German occupants were killed.

A woman walked into the river at Exeter and was drowned. Two others fell into the river while searching for her body and a motor cyclist drove into the water at the same spot, but was rescued. There were several other drowning fatalities. Air services and shipping eve[illegible] where are delayed or suspended.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH LINER ON FIRE

LE HAVRE, Nov. 27.

Fire broke out on the 18,000 ton French liner, "De Grasse," last night beginning in a shop beneath the first class dining room.

Firemen of compagnie generale transatlantique owners of the liner assisted by the town's fire Brigade quelled the fire by midnight.

Watchman who went to investigate the outbreak was overcome by the smoke and died.—Reuter's Special

UDAY SHANKER'S SCHEME TO DEVELOP CULTURAL ART IN INDIA

Fabulous Continental Money Offer

CALCUTTA, November 27.

It is learnt that, following his second American tour in 1938, Uday Shanker, the celebrated dancer, will return to India, and open at Benares an All-India Centre for oriental dance and music, which will carry on intensive research in music costume and mythology, thus offering a unique opportunity for the encouragement and development of cultural art in India.

It is gathered that Uday Shanker has received an offer of a very big amount from a Continental connoisseur of art for this purpose.—United Press.

Ramsay MacDonald's Remains Interred

LONDON, November 27.

The remains of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were interred at Spynie, three miles from Lossiemouth, after a simple service attended by relatives, local boyhood and friends of the ex-Premier. Hundreds of wreaths included tributes from Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet, Lossiemouth Fishermen, the Japanese Foreign Minister and the Government and people of South Africa.—Reuter.

Italian Press Outburst

Resignation Of French Minister Demanded

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS BECOME VERY TENDER

ROME, Nov. 26.

Strong international breeze has been aroused by newspapers demanding the resignation of M. Cesar Campinchi, French Minister of Marine for alleged Anti-Italian speech to French sailors at Toulone on October 23.

ALLUDING TO CORSICA M. CAMPINCHI IS ALLEGED TO HAVE SAID THAT IT WAS FROM CORSICA THAT AN OFFENSIVE WOULD BE LAUNCHED THAT WOULD BRING FASCISM TO ITS KNEES.

M. CAMPINCHI'S DENIAL THAT HE EVER MADE THE SPEECH IS BRUSHED ASIDE BY THE ITALIAN PRESS, WHICH CONCERTEDLY INDULGES IN THE BITTEREST INVECTIVE.

The outburst follows the withdrawal from Paris of an Italian journalist and the confiscation of his paper for publishing an article in which restoration of better Franco-Italian relations was advocated. FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS WERE PROBABLY NEVER TENSER THAN AT PRESENT.—Reuter.

Hitler Congratulates Dr. Schacht

BERLIN, November 27.

Herr Hitler relieved Dr. Schacht of the post of Minister of Economics and appointed him Minister without Portfolio in acknowledgement of his services.

He remains President of the Reichsbank. Walther Funk takes over the Ministry of Economics on January 15, General Goering will act as Interim Minister.

Funk was Secretary of State in the Propaganda Ministry.

Herr Hitler's letter to Dr. Schacht speaks of extraordinary service Dr. Schacht rendered as economic Minister "to the new German Reich and me. Therefore I was unable until now to comply with your request to give up the Ministry."

After a reference to the linking up of the four year plan with the Ministry of economics the Fuhrer expresses deepest gratitude for Dr. Schacht's excellent work which he is confident Dr. Schacht will continue to place at the disposal of Germany as president of the Reichsbank.

"Satisfied that you also in future will be my personal adviser, I appoint you Reich Minister."
Reuter.

HUNGARIAN MINISTERS VISIT GERMANY

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

The official visit to Berlin of the Hungarian Prime Minister M. Kalman Daranyi and Foreign Minister M. Kalman Kannya just ended. It is emphasised that no treaty or agreement has been concluded.

'Diplomatischekorrespondenz' declares that the German Hungarian friendship does not need the support of treaties and as far as Germany is concerned every idea of a hegemony in central Europe has been discarded.

It is understood however that Germany has undertaken to support Hungary's demand for equal right to re-arm and while Hungary is not prepared at present to subscribe to the anti-comintern pact in the event of other great Powers joining the pact Hungary will probably follow suit

As a result of the talks Germany is likely to import more bauxite, oilseeds and wheat from Hungary, while Hungary will take more chemicals and machinery from Germany. The Hungarian statesmen gave assurances with regard to the treatment of the Germans in Hungary and received assurances that the latter would abstain from political activities.—Reuter

Goering Slashes League

HAMBURG, November 27.

Before an audience of 25,000 Gen. Goering, in a speech which is regarded as a key utterance, asserted that Germany was once more a Great Power commanding world respect and worthy of alliances.

An axis of steel running through Central Europe to Rome, had widened as far as Tokio and made a better axis of peace than the League gossipers, which met at Geneva.

He added: "We want peace. We know war. We don't want to take anything from others, but it is only natural that the nations of the world must listen with increasing attention to-day to what Germany demands.

"We have the same rights as other Nations. We shall not cease to demand our colonial rights. We shall succeed not through the goodwill of others, but through our own strength."

Discussing the four-year-Plan, Gen. Goering declared that the new materials which others forced Germany to produce at home, were no substitutes as in the Great War, but something quite new. Some day, like synthetic dyestuffs and fertilisers which the world once ridiculed, they would conquer the world market.—Reuter.

ANOTHER "CSAR" LEADER ARRESTED

PARIS Nov. 26.

Count Pazzo Di Borgo a former follower of the French Fascist leader Colonel Delareoqo is the latest exciting arrest arising out of the Cagoulard. He is charged with associating with criminals.—Reuter

First Victim Of Firearms Act In Palestine

HAIFA, Nov. 27.

Sheik Farhan Saadi, the first to be sentenced to death under the new law for illegal possession of fire arms was hanged this morning.—Reuter.

Italian Communists Sentenced

Trial Of Anti-Fascists Finished In Utter Secrecy

ROME, Nov. 26.

A 30 year old brunette is among the eight persons sentenced to imprisonment by a Special Tribunal on the charge of organising Communist centres at Florence and Empoli

Utter silence is maintained about the espionage trial which it is believed finished yesterday.

FRENCH MINISTERS' LONDON PROGRAMME

LONDON, Nov. 26.

M. Chautemps and M. Delbos will arrive in London at 21-30 on Sunday.

Conversations will open at 10, Downing Street at 11-00 on Monday.

It is understood, Lord Halifax will participate in some of the talks. Mr. Chamberlain will entertain the visitors to lunch on Monday and Mr. Eden will give a dinner in their honour in the evening.

A lunch party at the French Embassy on Tuesday will enable the visitors to meet the other members of the Cabinet, after which M. Chautemps and M. Delbos will leave for Paris.—Reuter.

IRISH SENATE SCHEME

Election On Corporative Basis

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.

The Senate has been elected on a corporative basis proposed under the Free State Government's scheme for the Second Chamber, the details of which were published last night.

The scheme was drafted as the result of the probability of the recently established Committee of all parties to agree to a suitable mode of election to the Senate.

The Government propose that the Senate should consist of 60 members whose Membership will be for the life of Parliament. Eleven members will be nominated by the President, six by the Universities, 21 will be elected by the members of the Dail and 22 by the registered "nominating bodies" of the vocational order.

Candidates will be elected in five panels, representing the following interests Cultural and Educational, Agricultural, Labour, Industrial and Commercial, and Administrative.—Reuter

German Executed For High Treason

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

Hubert Sprengel (27) was executed by an axe this morning. He was sentenced by the Peoples' Court for high treason. It is alleged that Sprengel worked for a year for a foreign intelligence service as a spy in Germany.—Reuter.

Increase In Rubber Import Tax

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

It is officially announced that the import tax on rubber will be increased from 125 to 160 marks per double cwt. from December 1

The tax was introduced on May 13 to help the financing of Germany's costly synthetic rubber.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 10, 1994
Muslim: Ramzan 24, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 24, 1307
Hightide: 8-15; 21-45
Lowtide: 2-27; 14-36
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Azad Maidan, Dhobi Talao

To-day's Flag Salutation

AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Terrace of the Congress House. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the Flag.

AT "A" WARD

The opening ceremony of the new premises of "A" Ward Congress Committee's office at 169, Bazargate Street, Fort, and the flag salutation ceremony will be performed by Syt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, A.I.C.C. to-day at [illegible] (S.T.).

AT "C" WARD.

Under the auspices of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation shall take place on Sir Mangaldas Road to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.). The Secretary of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai shall unfurl the National Flag.

AT "F" WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee "The Monthly National Flag Salutation" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.), on the 'Lalmaidan' Lalbaug Sjt Jinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) President of the Committee will unfurl the Flag, when prominent speakers will speak.

AT DADAR.

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. in the premises of the Congress Committee.

All are requested to attend.

Mr. D. B. Gupte will unfurl the Flag.

AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee there will be monthly Flag Salutation to-day (Sunday), at Vile Parle Chhavni, Ghod Bundar Road.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday), at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kunishima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th November, and is expected to arrive here on or about 9th December.

TO-DAY: 10-30 A.M.
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
in
"FOLLOW the FLEET."
CAPITOL.
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Charlie Chan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.

CAPITOL—"On Again-Off Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Show Goes on" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Moti-ka-Har" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—Duniya-Kya-Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"San Quentin" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Extra show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Big City" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Extra show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Premveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and at 2-45 p.m.

REGAL—"Cafe Metropole" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Kokila" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

HIGH MASS AT SONAPUR CHAPEL

The Catholic Staff of West End Watch Co., are offering their Annual Thanksgiving, High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at Sonapur Chapel to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The adjourned annual general meeting of The Young Men's Parsee Association will be held on Sunday, the 5th December 1937 at Bisni House, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, at 10 a.m.

HINDUSTHANI SANGEET PRACHARAK MANDAL

The next Music festival of the Hindustani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal, which was to be held on the 27th inst. is postponed in honour of the deaths of Late Gavaiays, Khan Saheb Manji Khan and Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan of Miraj

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge:—D. B. Tilak, will deliver a lecture on "Some Hints on Astrology", to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRAS

Dr. S. N. Ganti, President of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, will meet the members and other Andhra residents of Bombay at a Tea Party at Seth Bhagwandas Bagla's Hall, opposite Maruti Temple, Wadala, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

A programme of Indian Music by Mr. Nageswara Sastry (Vocal), with suitable accompaniments has also been arranged for the occasion (at 6 p.m.)

The members of the Young Andhra Association will meet for their fortnightly meeting and tea at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday.)

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has received the following cable dated Nairobi 24th November from the East African Indian National Congress and the Indian Elected Members (of the Kenya Legislative Council) Organisation:—

"Legislature passed second reading transport control bill despite unanimous opposition Indian community and elected members in view large interests involved mainly Indian. Asked equal number seats as Europeans on Select Committee Government refused consequently no Indian representation as recommended by Sir Oswald Mance Special Commissioner. Please press Government of India make representations Colonial Office postpone further stages bill. Request Government of India Act atonce."

BOMBAY VEHICLES FEDERATION.

A public meeting of the Taxi and Victoria Drivers of Bombay will be held at Jinnah Hall, Near Congress House, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday), at 1 p.m. when decisions regarding Private Taxis will be arrived at for future action.

THE BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, Comrade A. K. Mukherjee will give a talk on "Student Movement in India" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at the office of the League, Empire Automobile Buildings, Opp. Charni Road Railway Station.

PATIL PAWANDAS NIGHT SCHOOL KURLA

The Committee members of Shri Patil Pawandas Night School, Kurla are requested to attend the meeting to be held in the School Hall to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for further discussion.

RAJAPUR TALUKA MARATHA SIKSHAN SANSTHA BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of the above Sanstha will be held at Bombay Educational League (High School) Thakurdwar, to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur, B. P. Jagtap, Executive Engineer Presidency will preside

THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

That "Women's greatest contribution to Politics is to keep out of Politics", will be the subject for a public debate at the Nagapada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. when Mr. John Barnabas will move the proposition and Mr. S. Zarnegar will oppose it

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Keys of Life" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

VARIETY CONCERT

In aid of Shri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya, Mahavira Students' Union will present a variety concert at the Royal Opera House to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Rao Saheb Ravjibhai Soipal will preside on the occasion.

BHANDARKAR O. R. INSTITUTE (POONA).

Under the auspices of the Bhandarkar O. R. Institute, Shri Yogendra of the Yoga Institute Bombay, will deliver a public lecture at the J. N. Tata Hall of the Institute on "Physiological Yoga" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

KORAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings, on Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station: from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MASS MEETING OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Red Flag) a mass meeting of Textile Workers' will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan, to reiterate the demands for the interim period submitted to the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. All prominent Labour leaders will address the meeting.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association and by courtesy of the Western India Theatres Ltd. the film "The Prisoner of Zenda" based on Anthony Hope's classical novel and featuring Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks (Jr.) will be shown to members of the Association at a special matinee to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. in the New Empire Cinema, Bombay.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the 'D' Ward office of the Association (Soman Bldg. opposite Kandewadi Naka, Girgaon Road) to-day (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) when the following business will be transacted.

1 To confirm the minute of the Fifth annual general meeting.

2 To read and adopt the sixth annual report of the Association.

3 To elect office-bearers and members of the Managing Board and two auditors for the year 1937-38.

(1 President, 2 vice-Presidents, 1 General Secretary, 1 Asstt. Secretary, 1 Treasurer, 28 members of the Board—4 from every ward, and 2 Auditors).

4 To pass resolutions on—1 Adult franchise, 2 Life of the Corporation, 3 Appointment of the Municipal Commissioner, 4 Dark places, 5 Benches near Marine Lines etc.

5 To transact any other business by the permission of the president.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a mass meeting of textile workers will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to reiterate the interim demands of the workers, submitted to the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, at Kamgar Maidan. All prominent working class leaders will address the meeting.

STUDENTS' UNION AT KHAR

Mr. R. V. Raman, Convener of the Students' Union at Khar writes:—

The Provisional Executive Committee will meet on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Laxminagar Pavilion. All the members are requested to be present in time.

The agenda before the meeting consists: Election of office-bearers, Drafting of the constitution, and any other business that is forward with the permission of the house.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Mr. K. A. Padhye, will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), on "Attitude of Mahabharat Towards Buddhism".

GRAND MUSIC CONCERT

At Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, at Azad Maidan, on Monday, (28th inst.) Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak of Shri Datta Sangit Vidyalaya Chinchpokli, will give a public concert on Monday (28th inst.), at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.

BOMBAY KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE

Air Services of India's 'plane left Saturday morning Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay with 7 passengers to Schedule to Kathiawar and arrived in the same evening to schedule from Kathiawar with 6 passengers.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 24th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

(MORE LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 3).

TO-DAY 10-30 A.M.
HAROLD LLOYD
in "THE CAT'S PAW."
REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also See
"WRESTLING FILM"
Showing "MAN MOUNTAIN" DEAN and all-in Wrestlers Wrestling Women and Schoolboys on the mat and in the water!

Brabourne Reaches Calcutta

Police And Military Guard Streets

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Lord Brabourne, Governor-Designate of Bengal, accompanied by Lady Brabourne, arrived at Howrah station at 11-10 a.m. and was received by the Chief Secretary and other officials.

Thereafter he left in State for Government House, the entire route being lined by the police, military and large crowds of spectators who warmly cheered him.

A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Fort William as soon as Lord and Lady Brabourne alighted from the train.

Government house was reached at 11-45 a.m.

At Government House Lord and Lady Brabourne were received by the Commander, Presidency and Assam District, and, after the inspection of a guard of honour, they were taken in procession to the Throne Room where the Chief Justice of Bengal Administered to Lord Brabourne the Oaths of Allegiance and Office.

Simultaneously the flag at Government House was hoisted and a salute of seventeen guns fired from Fort William

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Chief Secretary presented high officials and non-officials, including noblemen, to His Excellency and Lady Brabourne.

The Chief Minister, who was next presented, introduced his colleagues to His Excellency.

At the conclusion of the proceedings His Excellency and Lady Brabourne left the Throne Room in procession.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS FOR UNIVERSITY SENATE

PATNA, November 24.

A resolution recommending to Government to appoint a committee to report on the progress of education in Bihar and to prepare a scheme for its expansion and intensification, it is understood, will be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Senate of the Patna University.

Another resolution demands the abolition of the system of nomination to the I.C.S.—A. P.

"MILLOWNERS RESPONSIBLE FOR STRIKE"

Strike Committee's Statement

The Secretary of the Central Strike Committee writes under yesterday's date:—

The following resolution of the Central Strike Committee was passed unanimously at a mass meeting of strikers this morning:

"The workers of Ahmedabad had resorted to strike due to incessant cuts in their wages even after the wage-cuts imposed upon them by the Delhi Agreement. The failure of the 'Majur Mahajan' to implement the said agreement and its efforts to suppress the voice of protest of the workers were also responsible for the creation of great discontent among the workers. Due to the generality of the grievances the strike spread rapidly

In spite of the strike breaking activities of the 'Majur Mahajan' and the adamant attitude of the owners, and the obstruction caused by the promulgation of repressive measures like Sec. 144, and the efforts of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee to discredit the strike the workers have carried o.. their struggle peacefully and firmly, for which the Strike Committee congratulates the workers

Due to this firm and peaceful attitude of the workers, the general working class and the whole of the public have been convinced about the justice of the workers' demands and about the false attitude of their opponents. The millowners have been compelled much against their will to bow to the pressure of the strike, and are to-day prepared to observe and maintain the Delhi Agreement, a thing which the 'Majur Mahajan' had failed to accomplish.

While refusing to recognise the 'Mill Kamdar Union', the 'Red-Flaggers', the 'Central Strike Committee', they have now become prepared to restore 1935 wage-level, by withdrawing their cuts. Let the millowners save their face, and in their own interest give recognition to 'Majur Mahajan', the workers are convinced that it is their struggle that has bent them. Workers had from the beginning shown their readiness for a settlement and had seen the Parliamentary Labour Secretary to the Bombay Government, but the latter has failed to give any assurance regarding the fulfilment of the workers' demands.

The Central Strike Committee does not want to prolong the strike unnecessarily and hence advises under the circumstances that the workers of those mills where they get proper assurances (such as signed letter by the owner, declaration in Press or by handbills) for the restoration of 1935 wage-level, should resume work after making sure about the correctness of the assurance and after consulting the Strike Committee. It is the duty of all the workers to help those workers who are not assured the 1935 wage-level. This does not mean that the workers' demands are being withdrawn but that the workers after having attained a partial success in their struggle will wait for the interim report of the Textile Inquiry Committee.

Meanwhile the workers shall not allow their organised strength to weaken Their demands can only be achieved by strengthening their organisation a perpetual vigilance. Workers declare their firm faith in their organised strike struggle and unity, and disapprove of the permanent arbitration method which does good to the owners only.

MONEY-LENDERS' BILL

PATNA, November 24.

The Money-Lenders' Bill, designed to afford relief to rural indebtedness, which was outlined by the interim Ministry, it is understood, is nearing completion for being introduced at the forthcoming session of the Bihar Assembly

The question of granting relief with retrospective effect in cases where decrees have already been awarded and where the total interest far exceeds the amount of the principal, it is stated, is being considered.—A. P.

Mr. M. N. Roy has agreed to preside over the 1st Rajputana and Central India Students' Conference which is going to be held on 31st December 1937 and 1st and 2nd January 1938, at Beawar. Mr. K. F. Nariman has been approached to open the Conference

TRANSFER OF INCOME TAX SHARE TO PROVINCES

PATNA, November 24.

Following Sir James Grigg's proposal of the gradual transfer of income-tax to the provinces beginning with the coming financial year, it is understood that an informal meeting will take place between the provincial Finance Ministers, Sir J. Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank and Sir James Grigg, which is likely to be held on January 20.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES IN BIHAR

PATNA, November 24.

The Bihar Ministry, it is understood, are actively engaged in finding out ways for further economy in the administration and in this connection it is understood, reduction in travelling allowances will be made by suitable changes in the T. A. rules, mostly on the lines of the U. P. Government. The question of abolishing special ways and special allowances, is also stated to be under consideration.—A. P.

COMING KISAN DEMONSTRATION

PATNA, November 24.

Signs of the proposed 'kisan' demonstration with a view to ventilating the grievances of the kisans, which was to have taken the shape of a march to the Assembly Chamber at the opening of the ensuing session but was later changed to holding a meeting on November 26, are already evident, according to reports received at the Bihar Kisan Sabha headquarters.

It is stated that kisans from distant villages and even from districts other than Patna have already started on a trek to Patna. Those coming from remoter districts are expected to use conveyance.—A. P.

MINERAL WEALTH OF BIHAR

PATNA, November 24.

The proposal of obtaining larger revenues from the mineral resources of Bihar, as adumbrated by the Finance Minister at the last budget speech, it is understood, will be introduced at the next budget session, provision having been made in the budget, which is likely to be presented on February 15, 1938.—A. P.

FINEST PICTURE OF INDIA'S GREATEST STAR

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Starring

DEVIKA RANI

FIFTH WEEK

at

MINERVA TALKIES

EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER

On Sunday Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-12 seats can be reserved in advance

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

AT LAST

IT GRACES THE SILVER SCREEN

Acclaimed by all,
Extolled by the Press.
Liked by the classes and the masses alike

"SANGEET'S"

Moti-Ka-Har

with

A. HUSSAIN

Miss MEHTAB

Miss ANEETA DEVI

Etc.

Daily At:
5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ON

Sat., Sun. & Holidays
MATINEE AT 2-45 P.M.

Do See It

with

Friends and Family

AT THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

WALK-OUT IN BANGALORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

President Disallows Condolence Resolution About Sir J. C. Bose

BANGALORE, Nov. 27.

Five members of the Bangalore Municipal Council staged a walk-out this afternoon when a resolution condoling the death of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose was disallowed by the President.

There being no quorum, the meeting was adjourned.

The Mysore University Senate at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution expressing deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose.—A. P.

RAILWAY EARNINGS INCREASE BY 3½ CRORES

Relationship Between Earnings And Indian Exports

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Last ten days of October and First ten days of November for which returns, are available indicate a fall in the Railway earnings Only on the Eastern Bengal, East Indian G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways the fall has been due to passenger traffic. Otherwise goods traffic have wielded lesser than usual for this period compared with the returns for last year.

Despite protestations to the contrary, latest statistics have indicated an intimate relationship between Indian exports and Railway earnings. Exports of cotton, wheat and other food grains have decreased during the period under review and have seriously affected the Railway returns. Loss on the G.I.P. has been due to less earnings on cotton amounting to half a lakh, on wheat Rs. 90,000 and other food grains Rs. 40,000. M. and S. M. Railway suffered a loss of Rs 70,000 during the ten days of November for less booking of groundnuts and other oil seeds.

The North Western Railway which carries the largest traffic in raw cotton has lost in ten days three lakhs and Rs. 70,000 in cotton alone though on this Railway wheat showed increased returns of about Rs. 20,000.

South Indian Railway had diminished returns owing to failure of groundnut crops in Salem District while grains and pulses, oilseeds and general goods were responsible for a loss of about one lakh and 80,000 rupees on B.B. and C.I.

On the whole the financial year total earnings still show an increase of about Rs. 3-1/2 crores over last year's receipts till the 9th of November The position is not alarming but since on Railway earnings hinges the grant of contribution to Provinces under the Niemeyer Award, it requires to be watched carefully

BIHAR AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

PATNA, November 24.

The distribution of improved varieties of sugar-cane and other crops better farming campaign, intensive propaganda work, economic farm management and other allied subjects were discussed and definite lines of action were laid down for the guidance of the officers concerned, at a conference of agricultural officers of the Patna Range opened by Mr. D. R. Sethi, the Director of Agriculture.

A resolution stating that it was desirable to organise unofficial local agricultural committees consisting of members of the Legislative and representatives of the public interested in the improvement of agriculture of each locality was passed.—A. P.

Gathering at the foundation stone laying ceremony of Andhika Ashram (Home For Blind Women), at Andheri, on Friday evening.

Tributes To Kanaiyalal Vakil

IT WILL BE HARD TO REPLACE HIM

A FORCE IN ART WORLD

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has received the following letter from Mr. Francis Low, Editor of the "Times of India":—

I was shocked yesterday to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Kanaiylal Vakil, whom I had known for years as a friend and as a force in the art world of Bombay. A cheerful colleague and a stout fighter for what he believed to be right, he will be greatly missed. I sympathise deeply with you and with his family on his unexpected passing.

WHAT ARCHITECTS OWED TO HIM

(By Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A.)

In the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, Bombay loses one of her keenest and most candid Art Critics.

For many years his "Art Notes" were the feature to which many of us first turned in the "Sunday Chronicle" each week and we seldom failed to find among them either inspiration, outspoken admonition, or, if we deserved it, encouragement in regard to our local art activities.

His love of art was very well founded and his sympathies were wide enough to include all the Arts. His association with "Rupam" which gave rich promise of a really good art quarterly for India and the few copies of it that appeared will be long treasured by the owners.

His more modest effort in the "Drashti" was another of his sincere efforts for Indian Art in the widest sense.

His other publications each bore evidence of a personality which invariably lent individual interest to all he wrote.

The School of Art in Bombay owed much to his advocacy and his friendship persisted through the darkest hours, as well as when the sun shone.

SERVICE TO ARCHITECTS

As far as Architecture was concerned he possessed an intuition of what was right which made his judgment sound and valuable. He was consistently on the side of those who advocated the encouragement of the indigenous styles, albeit readapted to suit modern conditions of living and outlook.

Although his pen could be caustic and possibly, in his enthusiasm, his goad pricked the willing ox-lock as well as the sluggard, yet it was, we believe, wielded only so that we might arrive at the goal he desired the quicker.

We architects owed a good deal to him in the early days when he often spoke wise and encouraging words to us, helped us in our deliberations and gave us the advantages of his advocacy as a journalist. He saw our little Students' Association grow into the Bombay Architectural Association and later blossom as the Indian Institute of Architects; perhaps, latterly, he sometimes thought we had grown too fast and were looking too much to our own interests rather than to those of our Art and of the public but, whether in criticism or support, his writings kept us more alert than we should have been without them and it will be hard to find a new source to supply the advantages which his association with us provided and which far outweighed the occasional twinges that his candour aroused especially when the cap fitted a little better than we cared to acknowledge even to ourselves.

FRANK AND OUTSPOKEN CRITIC

Phiroze Sethna's Tribute To Late Kanaiyalal Vakil

The following statement has been issued by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, President of the Motion Picture Society of India:—

"In the sad demise of Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, the Motion Picture Industry in this country has lost a frank and outspoken critic of Art in general and Cine-Art in particular. As the first President of the Motion Picture Society of India, the late Mr. Vakil did a lot of pioneer work in organizing the industry. The members of the industry and the public have always been grateful to him and will cherish his memory."

The offices of the Society were closed on Friday as a mark of respect to the deceased.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM

BOMBAY, Nov. 27

Mr. P. G. Rao, of the American College of Journalism, writes:—

It is with the deepest regret that we received the news of the sudden death of Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil—one whom we held in high esteem both for his genial personality and his great and lasting work as a champion of Indian Art and music

The American College of Journalism was closed yesterday and will remain closed to-day as a mark of tribute to the dear departed

We miss him particularly as we expected his guidance in our work.

Please convey to the relatives of the departed, on behalf of our institution as well as personally myself our condolences at their bereavement.

KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL

He preached a bit—he practised more;
To err is human—perhaps, he erred
It matters not;—he stirred
The love within us for our ancient lore;
Art he loved—Art his goal—his life was art
Art his God, and much more, Indian Art:
He is dead!—But shall the cause
That he ever served, and serving died,
Die too, and it's rightful place denied?
Or he remain unjustified?—Pause
My friends—O' Artists, think—
Would you from your duty shrink?
He died for art—and art for ever lives
Yes he died—in dying so he too lives.

K. N. MOUDGILL.
(Member of the Association of Young Artists.

Maharaja Of Baroda's Arrival

BARODA, Nov. 26.

The programme of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda's arrival in the Capital has now been fixed: The arrival will be public and the day of his arrival will be observed as a public holiday. All offices, schools and colleges in the city will be closed.

The Maharaja will be coming to Baroda from Navsari, where he has 2 days programme on December 1 and 2.—A. P.

Declaration To Drown Himself To Death

SENAPATI BAPAT'S RESOLVE: LETTER TO INDIA'S POLITICAL LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: (By Mail).

Following is the text of Senapati Bapat's letter addressed to leaders of India announcing his resolution to court death by drowning himself:—

Dear Leaders,—I should very much like to see you united on material points. If you can agree that the British must cease to rule India and Indians must rule themselves, if the latter are to have any decent economic future, on which principally depends their future in other respects, you will have agreed on a material point of the first importance.

The second material point is that the Russian system, the Soviet rule, can have no place here in the near future, whatever the system the remote future may bring.

The third point is that in our country the Hindu, the Muslim, the Harijan masses and masses of other communities have keen religious susceptibilities that must be taken into account in drafting a constitution.

The fourth point is that the Muslims, the Harijans and other minorities will be right in desiring and demanding that the written Indian Constitution shall contain paragraphs that will remove their reasonable objections to standing by the side of the Hindus in the fight for Freedom.

The fifth point is that national consciousness is and ought to be (in the present world conditions) superior to class consciousness in every reasonable member of the human race.

The sixth point is that the co-operation of classes in any given country is as natural a phenomenon as class-war.

The seventh point is class-co-operation rather than class-war—or, may I say,—class-co-operation and not class-war—operates to move a foreigner-ruled slave nation rapidly forward on the path of emancipation?

The eighth point is that the States may be treated in a special way; the Constitution for British Indian provinces which I think may be properly drafted as a semi-Socialist constitution, will offer the States the right models to grow up; but the States may, for the time being, be allowed to remain under British suzerainty, if the Princes and Chiefs desire it and if the people ruled by the latter are not sufficiently organised for the necessary struggle.

You, my revered leaders, will find the above views to be of some worth or no worth, according to your several positions, social, political, philosophical. I am a bit of a "soldier" and nothing more. I want my country to come out of the grip of Britain; the first thing and I want it to organise itself as a semi-Socialist State, the second thing—that is the vision of the near future that satisfies my humble soul and drives it to what sacrifices are possible for it.

As some of my leader-friends know, I propose to take Jala-Samadhi (to enter a watery grave) in the river here on the 23rd of July 1939. That is nearly two years yet. I hope to see the unity of India materially achieved, the constitution drafted and the struggle for Independence begun in right earnest before that period is out.

But, if none of these things take place and the proposed day and hour of sacrifice sets in, I shall still be most willing to pass away with a prayer to my God that He may inspire you to do the needful at an early date, for I have faith in Him and in you.

P.M. BAPAT

354, Sadashiv Peth,
Poona 2:
25-11-1937.

PLIGHT OF TENANTS IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

Mr. Amritlal Gandhi, Secretary, Tenants' Conference has addressed the following letter to Hon Mr. Kher, the Prime Minister Bombay.

The condition of house and shop-tenants in Ahmedabad is most alarming. Heavy increase in population has led to dearth in houses and shops. The owners consequently have divided their houses into ugly and useless compartments—most of which are unfit for human habitation.

Flagrant diseases and epidemics have been the order of the day. Majority of population in Ahmedabad, in spite of its big bungalows, and noisy buses, dwell in highly congested slums where sufficient light and air are rarely dreamt of. What to talk of other necessaries, e.g., cupboards, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, etc? Indeed a lot of masses dwell in one-room tenament.

However, tenants have to pay abnormally high rent which is more than five-fold. In these days of trade-depression, average low income and diminishing rates of interest, time has arrived to put a stop to ever-increasing rents for the due protection and welfare of the masses in whose contact. Congress strenuously tries to remain. Ahmedabad tenants have, therefor Ahmedabad tenants have, therefore, resolved to hold very shortly the Tenants' Conference but owing to recent order under Section 144 on account of mill-strikes, all our propaganda-meetings have to be stopped. Hope urgent withdrawal of the order.

The condition of the tenants is worse than peasants. Both are victims of landlordism. When Government is devising ways and means to ameliorate the condition of peasants, will it not be just and bold enough to give reliefs to the hardpressed tenants by reducing rents and enacting a Rent Act?

It is earnestly solicited that Government will immediately comprehend the situation and will pass the Rent Act for Ahmedabad in the next session

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMANDS

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), in a Press statement says:—

The plight of the Textile workers in Bombay is horrible. The Owners have inflicted a wage-cut of nearly 25 to 30 per cent. since 1933.

The G. G. K. U. (Red Flag) is bravely fighting to better these conditions. The Millowners' Association refuses ot recognise this militant body of textile workers, in which they have abundant confidence

Lack Of Organisation

The apparent lack of organisation of the textile workers in Bombay has given an upper hand to the bosses and this is a serious problem for all of us to tackle, if the lot of the worker is to be bettered.

We have welcomed the Bombay Government's Textile Wages Inquiry Committee, though the Government has not seen its way to give adequate representation to Bombay workers on this Committee. But the terms of reference of this Committee are so wide, that ordinarily they are expected to take a long time to issue their report

Interim Period

What about the Interim period? The terms of reference to the Committee make room for an Interim Report. The term is so worded that it makes possible only one-sided inquiry. The Committee is asked to make Interim recommendations by taking into consideration the condition of the textile industry. But what of the terrible condition of the workers!

In our opinion a textile strike in Bombay is overdue. But the B.G.K.U. (Red Flag) is prepared to co-operate with all to explore all possible avenues to secure its demands, without a strike if that is possible. I have misgivings on the point.

We have submitted the following 5 demands for the interim period to the Committee:

(1) Restoration of all wage-cuts effected since 1933

(2) Increased wages over rationalised section of the industry.

(3) No further rationalisation.

(4) Increased percentage of wages of night-shift men

(5) Recognition of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag)

None will say that these are extravagant demands. They are also notified to the Millowners' Association.

Union's Policy

The policy of the B.G.K.U. (Red Flag) is to popularise and press for these demands for the Interim Report. It would be averting a disaster, if a reasonable outlook is taken by all concerned and these demands granted. If nothing of this kind is done, then there is no alternative before us but to launch the general strike.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S GIFT OF Rs. ONE LAKH

Earmarked For Congress Or Temperance Work

PATNA, Nov. 27.

The "Searchlight" understands that in order to promote inter-provincial amity between Bengal and Bihar, the late Sir J. C. Bose left Rs. 1,00,000 to be placed at the disposal of Babu Rajendra Prasad, either for Congress or temperance work—United Press.

An Infantry of ONE LAC MEN
A Cavalry of 10,000 HORSES
in the INDRA MOVIETONE'S
MIGHTY & GORGEOUS SPECTACLE

PRIDE OF ISLAM

and a FIRST CLASS JUNGLE THRILLER TOO !
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BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE TODAY (SUNDAY) at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Zunda Cabinet, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Wardrobes, Dressing table, Varandah Cane chairs, Brass Ornaments, Battery Racing Game, Water Coloured Pictures, Glassware etc. Property of A European Gentleman and Others.

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K. C. DEY,
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AT THE
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TALKIES :—: NEW QUEEN'S RD.

LIBERAL PROVISIONS IN PARSI INTESTATE SUCCESSION

Panchayat Trustees Support Sethna's Amendment

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, supporting the amendment of the law of intestate succession among Parsis introduced by the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna in the Council of State write:—

At present the law that governs intestate succession among Parsis is that laid down in 1865 in Act No. XXI of that year. It is true the said Act has been replaced by the Indian Succession Act No. XXXIX of 1925 but this has made no change in the law, as all the provisions of the Act of 1865 have been incorporated verbatim in sections 50 to 56, and Schedule II, Parts I and II, of the Act of 1925. It has been felt for a long time by members of the Parsi community that this enactment, more than 70 years old, requires amendment both in form and substance for various reasons.

In order to remove doubts, supply deficiencies, incorporate as far as possible the judicial decisions which the community has accepted, it has been thought best to redraft the whole enactment. In making this redraft, so far as arrangement and language are concerned, other parts of the Act of 1925 have as far as possible been followed.

The question of this amendment was first taken up by the Parsi Central Association, who referred it to a Committee of lawyers and others. The Committee's report was published and freely distributed inviting comments. It was discussed and changes were suggested principally by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay. The present Bill is the result of the whole discussion.

NEW SECTIONS

The new section 50 deals with general matters and principles, which go to supply deficiencies in the present law as well as to save repetition. Clause (a) provides that all relationships should be legitimate in words similar to those of Section 100. The provision as respects the word "relative" has been made to obviate any doubt as to its meaning. Clause (b) provides for the right of posthumous children.

Clause (c) provides that a widow who has remarried should get no share as such, and be left out of consideration as if such relationship did not exist.

Clause (f) gives the meaning of the legal phrase "division per stirpes" which would otherwise have to be repeated several times.

SECTION 51 AND 52

In Section 51, the provisions of Original Sections 50 and 52 have been combined for brevity as well as system. The most important changes proposed are embodied in this Section, as they may affect the majority of cases.

The Original Sections provide that the share of each son shall be four times, and that of the widow double that of each daughter. It is now proposed to give the widow as well as each son double the share of each daughter.

It is further proposed that even when there are lineal descendants, the parents of the intestate should have some share of his property.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS

The New Section 53 is to replace the Original Section 54. It is not stated explicitly in the Original Section 54 as to how the deceased child's share is to be divided, whether the childless widow of a son of the intestate would be entitled to a share or not. To clear up this doubt the High Court's ruling in the case of Mancherji Davar versus Mithibai, 22 Bom. 709, has been accepted and embodied in the amendment. The ruling has been extended also to the widow of a remoter lineal descendant for all such widows are according to Parsi usage members of the intestate family. Her shares have also been defined. If there are more than one they should receive 2/3 to be divided equally among them. As to the residue it should be divided among the issue of the intestate, and the division should be "per stirpes". A widow who remarries does not have a share As for a widower, his children inherit though he does not, for he is never considered a member of the family of his wife's parents.

In the New Section 52 as respects female intestates, the provisions of the Original Sections 51 and 53 have been embodied for the same reasons as those for males in the New Section 51.

The New Section 54 is to replace the Original Section 55. The changes in this are mostly in form.

Instead of providing solely for the widow or widower of the intestate it provides also for the widows, if any, of his or her lineal descendants. The only difference between the former case and this is, that here the intestate's own widow or widower has to be considered, and he or she is given at least a one-third share, the remaining one-third being divided between the others.

The next question is as to the distinction between the sexes in making the division under each Article The present law provides that in all cases the share of a male shall be double that of a female. It is proposed that at each division and sub-division if the share to be divided is that of a male, a male sub-sharer shall get double the share of a female, but if the share to be divided is that of a female, all sub-sharers whether male or female shall share alike.

SECTIONS 55 AND 56

The New Section 55 is to replace the Original Section 56. The only changes proposed in this are a modification of the rules of distribution among the relatives in each Article of the Schedule.

The New Section 56 contains new matters. The enactment is incomplete at present, for it does not state who is to succeed in failure of all the persons enumerated in the Sections and Schedules.

Section 48 of the Act of 1925 provides such a rule for non-Parsis and as it seems fair and convenient and in no way inconsistent with the Special Rules laid down for Parsis or with Parsi sentiment, it has also been adopted for Parsis.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru passed last evening through Natore Station on his way to Assam.

About 2,000 people assembled on the platform to see him.

Recognition Is Useless Unless Grievances Are Redressed

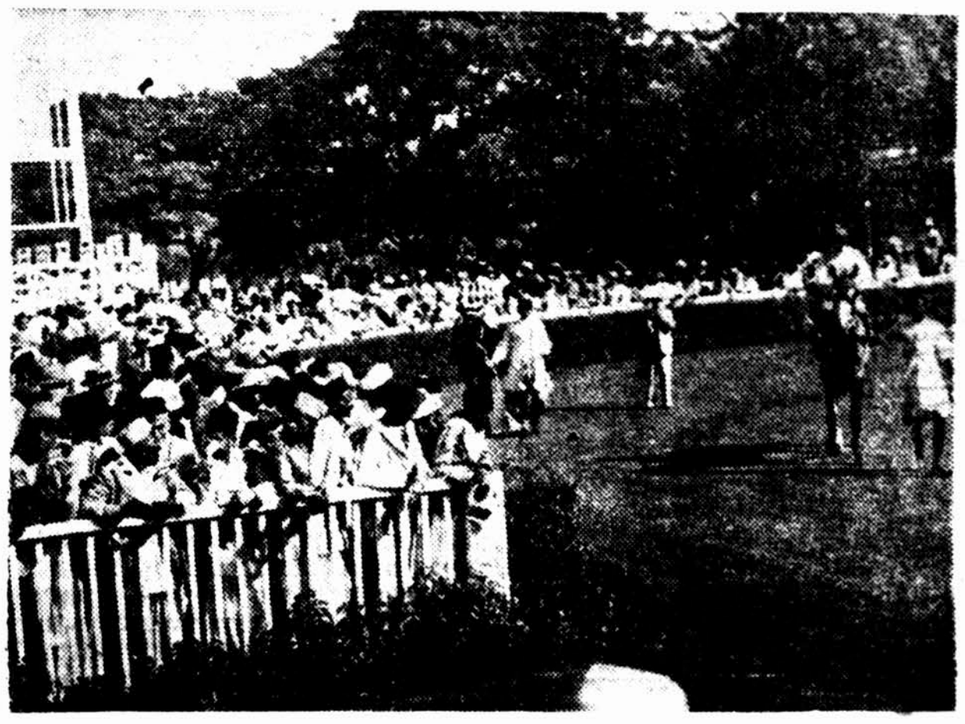
Jhabvala Asks Railway Workers To Organize And Agitate

The following are extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Jhabvala at the Wardha Conference of the G. I. P. Railway workers as President on 21st November:—

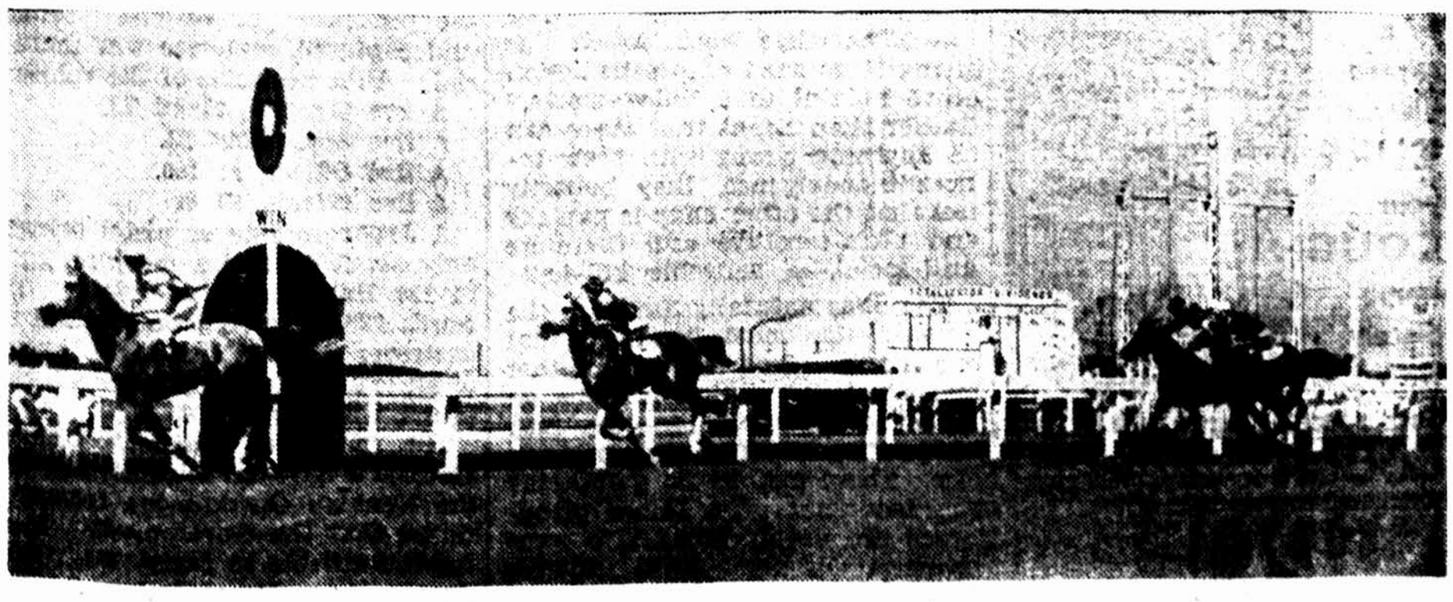
We do not meet under very changed circumstances both economically and politically except that while the Railway Administration takes pride in annually showing increased profits, its different Committees under one name or the other go on cutting off the number of employees, reducing their wages under different scales and cancelling a number of privileges which they were given when the Railways were first being built and their services were indispensably necessary. The G. I. P. Railway was the first of its kind started in India; but then the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union too was the first of its kind through which workers began to present a bold front to the numerous injustices they were victims of. My only regret is that in spite of its two decades of existence it has not been able to solidify the workers' mobilisation so as to look Railway capitalism squarely in the face with the full weight of live opposition, while daily it is weaving a regular net-work of increasing strength. If you mean real Trade Unionism you have to be prepared to organise yourselves into a class in order to be able to face the other class viz. your employers, for as humanity all over, we, too, here are split up into two classes—the employers and the employees.

LIVING WAGE.

If I stood here recounting your innumerable hardships the whole of the Railway Secretariat would be full of my cries. Take for instance your living wage. It is discreditably lower than the Railway wage of the more backward country in the world. Have you any fixity as to the minimum standard?—the G. I. P. Railway with its 1 1/4 lacs of employees and an annual turn over of crores is ruthlessly neglectful of the basic rates on which to start the lowest Gangman that keeps the lines scrupulously clean of accidents. Point out a single accident on the G. I. P. for years past—who is to carry the palms? He is a liar who says it is the Agent. The truth is that it is the Gangman, the linesman, the gatekeeper, the porter, the cabinman etc. whose abiding loyalty to the Railway, whose self-sacrificing toil at the peril of his life amidst sun and shower, in winter and in summer and whose silent assiduity to the task of his life have been rewarded only with retrenchments, reductions, attachments, confiscations, that has made the Administration a specimen of accuracy and a sample of exactness leading to the elevation of the prestige of management and filling of the coffers of the State. Yet, look at the same workers' Housing quarters—a standing shame to the name of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Look at the stoppage of promotions in the Commercial department and the conflicting hours of duty which is a systematic device ingenuously planned to make employees work more or an apparently constitutional line but which is in reality a clever algebraical manipulation to deprived hard-worked workers of their rightful share of sleep.



Large crowds of people watching the horses going out to the starting post ?



Mr. B. M. Goculdas's "Winner" winning the Borivli Plate from Tohalla and Rio Ria, at Mahaluxmi on Saturday.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Smoking In Public

By N. J.

It is the fashion to divide humanity in a number of ways. The sheep and the goat, the sharps and the flats, the haves and the have-nots—all convey clear cut distinctions. Equally distinct and far more important is the division between smokers and non-smokers. They form two sharply divided camps, and the line of demarcation cuts across all strata of society—even families being divided 'inter se.' The antipathy and opposition between them has continued throughout the ages and has, indeed, increased during recent years, as an indirect effect of the emancipation of women. Not so many years ago smoking was a forbidden indulgence to the fair sex. The Victorian mamma would have verily fainted had she seen her darling daughter with a long cigarette holder in her lips! This had a restraining effect upon men as well. No gentleman would light his pipe in the presence of ladies without the latter's express permission. It was customary for the ladies to retire after dinner and leave the gentlemen to their cigars and drinks. Smoking in public was thus naturally viewed with disfavour till the Georgian era. The Great War released mankind from many a restriction and many a taboo. The ban on smoking by women went the way of a hundred other bans. and the ladies soon became devoted votaries of "My Lady Nicotine." It began as a daring emblem of the new-found freedom; to-day it has degenerated in a mere habit. Even in India—at any rate in the cities—a large number of gay young things freely indulge in this puffing pastime, and we have ceased even to consider this as anything out of the ordinary.

D' reditable Habit

Strange as it may seem, it is the entry of women into the ranks of smokers which has accentuated the practice of smoking in public. Formerly notions of chivalry served as a restraining influence, and prevented smokers from making a public nuisance of themselves. But now we find them—both men and women—indulging in their pleasures with impunity in places of public amusement, in public conveyances, in fact wherever and whenever they like. Both the sexes are equally guilty in this matter, and the problem of smoking in public has become one of first-class magnitude. The agitation against smoking in public first made its appearance in the United States and met with a fair measure of success. In England they have a regular organisation called. The National Society of Non-Smokers to conduct propaganda against smoking in public. The Society held a crowded meeting in London some months ago, to register their emphatic protest against smoking in public and to press upon the authorities to make suitable provisions to safeguard the non-smokers from the forced inhalation of tobacco fumes. Support for the new campaign was forthcoming from such distinguished persons as Lord Sempill, Mr. St. John Ervine and Prof. Gilbert Murray. Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, Director of the Br..sh Drama League, condemned public smoking as a discreditable habit, and stressed how objectionable it was to have the smoke of a cigar or a pipe wafting into one's face, —even though one may be a smoker himself

Innocent Indulgence

The trouble is that those who smoke in public are utterly unmindful of the positive inconvenience they cause to others. It is not out of cussedness, but due to sheer, carelessness that they turn themselves into social pests. While they are revelling in the delightful fumes of their favourite fag, they are thoroughly unconscious of the fact that the resultant smoke and smell are proving positively noxious and almost unbearable to their non-smoking neighbours' eyes and noses. They are unable to appreciate the complaint—in fact they feel hurt, and if anybody dares complain! How can a harmless weed, which is giving them such deep satisfaction prove hurtful to a fellow-mortal? Rather than admit that there can be anything wrong with their innocent indulgence, they honestly feel that the other chap is panicky and ultra-sensitive and therefore anti-social,—a veritable kill-joy!

The onus naturally lies upon the smoker. He must beware that one man's food may be another man's poison. What may be an innocent indulgence to him may be positive nuisance to somebody else. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the fumes of tobacco are deeply noxious to some sensitive nostrils. Even though I ampersonally a moderate smoker, I find that very smell of certain of those big, black cheroots yet gives me a nausea. I can very well imagine, therefore, what people, who have never held the holy fire betwixt their lips, must be feeling about it? On the other hand, standing on a neutral ground as I do, I must also ask the non-smokers to cultivate a little more tolerance for the frailty of the fag. After all it is not such a heinous sin as it smells!

Glowing Tribute

This warning is really necessary when one remembers that there are even in this year of grace 1937 a large number of people who view smoking with as much abhorrence as they do drinking gambling etc. They consider this habit as a moral depravity. There are again others who consider smoking to be positively injurious to health. According to those zealots—many of them belong to the medical fraternity!—the tobacco habit brings in its wake heart trouble, throat infection, liver disorder and what not! There are, again, others who view every smoker as a latent incendiary—he may wittingly or unwittingly start a fire anywhere at any moment!

If non-smokers deserve to be protected from smokers, the latter, too, must be saved from the eternal nagging of the cranks of the type detailed above. While smokers ought to submit to any reasonable restrictions upon smoking in public, they ought to be allowed at least to enjoy their pleasures in peace in private.

In conclusion I make present of the following glowing tribute paid to My Lady Nicotine by a doughty Scotch physician, Dr. William Barclay more than four centuries ago. to my readers—smokers and (particularly) non-smokers Listen to this:

> "It (tobacco) preserveth from the toothach; it cureth the migraine, the colicke, the cough, the cold; it stayeth growing fatte, it is the antidotte of hypochrondriacke melancholle, it prepareth the stomacke for meat; it maketh a clear voice: it maketh a sweet-breadth it cleareth the sigh....it confroteth nerves...And in a few words it is the princesse of physical plants"

GENERALS TOO HAVE THEIR PRICE!

Japanese generals are not valued at a high price even in China, where the Chinese authorities are very glad to receive all the Japanese generals they can get—captured and disarmed.

According to a Japanese military report, the Chinese Government has issued a "price list" to its soldiers in which are set out the quotations offered for Japanese prisoners of various ranks and captured Japanese war material. Here are some of the values:

A live General, about £3.
A live Spy, about £3.
A live Officer, £1 16s.
A live private, £1 4s.

A Japanese rifle or pistol brings only about 6s. and a machine gun £4 12s. But a captured tank is worth £29, an aeroplane £58 and a destroyer £580. The best prize of all is a major warship for which China will pay £2,900.

The war is costing China £200.000 a day and a spokesman of the Nanking Government recently stated that the Government has funds available to carry on for six months. He said that Japan was probably spending about seven times as much.

In addition to the war fund, which is held in foreign exchanges deposited in London, New York, and elsewhere, he said there were large hoards of gold, silver and other precious metals held by private individuals and firms in China. He thought the Government could raise another £60,000,000 by tapping this wealth and encouraging people to exchange their gold and silver for war bonds.

The spokesman said wealthy Chinese families are now living amazingly.

ON THE DANGER OF DEGREES!

(By P. N. MOHILE.)

Are you an M. A.? If you are, do you realise the grave menace of the wrong interpretation of the meaning of those two letters—especially at a layman's hand.

M. A. is officially supposed to mean a Master of Arts.

What is there however to prevent an un-derstanding layman from thinking you are a Master of Abandonment? Is there any reason why he should not take you to be a Master of Abbreyiation, or a Master of Abdication—or even a Master of Abdomen? Worse still if he thinks of you as a Master of Abduction? Or if he comes to you to be enlightened about the best way to bathe, thinking you are a Master of Ablutions!.

It would not be bad if he took you to be only a Master of Abstractions—most professors are very often the very thing, but I do not think you would appreciate his thinking you are a Master of Abuses! Of course, there is a chance that he may think of you as a Master of Accomplishments—but are you therefore prepared to run the risk of the layman's taking you to be a Master of Alcohol!!

This, of course, presupposes that the layman knows that you are a Master of something—but if he is ignorant of that what becomes your plight then?

He may remember that the second A stands for Arts and try to re-collect if

You can possibly come under the title of a Machine of Arts!

If he happens to be a fisherman or angler—he may mistake you for a Mackeral of Arts!

He may with equal justice think of you as a Maddonna of Arts or if he is disparingly inclined, a Madcap of Arts!

If he is one of the high-brow sort-he may with a slight smile say you are one of those afflicted with the Malady of Arts. But if he wishes to run you down, there is nothing to prevent him from calling you a Malefactor of Arts. He may even go further and dare to say that in modern times you are nothing more than a Marketeer of Arts.

Anyway you cannot allow yourself to be exposed to the grave opprobrium of being taken for a Meddler of Arts—or be mistaken for a Midwife of Arts!!

The limit would however be reached if some thoughtless layman took you to be a Monkey of Arts!!

But if he didn't know the meaning of either M or A then a veritable catastrophe would be in store for you.

M. A. may mean to him nothing more than a Male Abductor—he would warn his wife against you!!

Or a Mine of Abuses—would you like that?

Or he may even think of you as a Maiden Aunt-worse luck!!

You see the danger—if only a single degree of two letters exposes you to all the grave risks mentioned above—what of those, who have the major portion of the alphabet inevitably attached to their names? God save them—from themselves and ununderstanding laymen like me!!

Labour Unrest Is Due To Hopes Held Out By Congress

SOCIALIST APPEAL TO GOVT. TO SPEED UP RELIEF MEASURES

"At the base the present strike wave in the country is the direct result of the assumption of Ministerial responsibilities by the Congress. The hopes held out to them by the election manifesto and by leaders of the Congress, have raised great expectations in the exploited classes. They have taken the opportunity to draw the attention of the Congress and the Congress Ministries to their miserable plight. That being the case, it is the duty of those who occupy positions of power and responsibility to welcome such organized demonstrations with good-will and sympathy. It is a mistake to view them as hostile moves and enforce respressive sections of the law to suppress them. It is to be hoped that the mistake committed in Ahmedabad will not be repeated, but that Congress Ministries would utilise the discontent to speed up measures of relief."

This was the gist of the speeches delivered by prominent members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at a crowded meeting of the mill workers at Curry Road on Friday evening. Mr. Purushottam Trikumdas presided. He stressed on the need for strengthening their organization. The workers could gain only through their organized and united strength. He also asked them to join the National Congress and strengthen that great organization. The Congress had assumed ministerial offices in seven provinces. The workers and peasants looked with hope and expected great things from the Congress Ministries. The industrial strikes were an expression of those hopes and expectations. He could tell them of the relief measures undertaken to benefit the Kisans. As regards the industrial workers, the Bombay Government had already appointed a Committee regarding wages in the textile industry. In a short time that Committee would be making an interim report. It was the duty of the workers to facilitate the inquiry by providing it with all relevant facts. While thus co-operating with the Committee, they should strengthen their union For it was their strength alone that could bring pressure for securing their demands. He protested against the promulgation of Section 144 in Ahmedabad and the action taken under the Cr. Law Amendment Act there. He hoped that the mistake would not be repeated. Such actions only weakened the Congress and the struggle of the people for independence.

The Secretary of the Party spoke next. He traced the struggle of the Congress and the coming of the Congress Socialist Party. He explained the Party's work and its achievements. He asked the workers to consider the Party as their own and exhorted them to support and strengthen it.

After Messrs. F. M. Pinto and Varaskar had spoken, the meeting terminated

MINISTER ON BURDEN OF RURAL DEBT

Madras Govt. Engaged In Solving Problem

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

"That load of debt, both productive and unproductive is pressing very heavily and hampering the development of agriculture, the main occupation of the province, is a well recognised fact", declared Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries when opening the Land Mortgage Banks Conference today.

Referring to the important task of affording debt relief, he said that there is no need for "facts and figures to impress the audience with the enormity and complexity of the problem requiring immediate attention"

"Realising the gravity of the situation, Government is now seriously engaged in formulating measures for debt relief. When the proposals, now under the consideration of the Government is published I have no doubt that you will extend your hearty support and co-operate with the Government in large measure in solving the problem of rural indebtedness".—A.P.

It is learnt that efforts are being made to send a ladies' hockey team from Madras to Delhi to participate in the Ladies' Hockey Tournament, which is to be held there during next month. If the efforts fructify, this will be the first time that Madras ladies will complete an [illegible] tournament.

YOUNG MEN RESCUE GIRL FROM MARRIAGE TO MAN IN DOTAGE

BURDWAN: November 26.

A 14-year-old girl in Burdwan town, who had resigned herself to her father's importunities to be married to a thrice-wed, 70-year-old Brahmin Zamindar, had a welcome eleventh hour surprise, when instead of the old man, a youngster sat beside her in front of the sacred fire for the marriage rites, thanks to the vigil of a band of public-spirited young men of the Mohalla.

Tempted by the offer of a house and property to the girl immediately after marriage, the girl's father had agreed to marry her to the wealthy Zamindar, but public opinion was roused and on the wedding night a band of young men, intent on preventing the marriage, started picketing the houses of both the bride and bridegroom. All attempts to disperse them,—even a shower of cowdung—proved futile and where earlier less spectacular persuasions, arguments and counsels had failed the methods of the young men proved effective.

The girl's father relented but the problem was to get the girl married the same night at the same propitious hour. A suitable young man from the same Mohalla was selected but yet another hurdle appeared at the last minute, when it was found that the new partner, chosen for the girl, was of the same "Gotra" as the girl, which according to Brahmin custom, overrules an alliance.

The Pandits came to the rescue and a way out of the difficulty was found. A local pleader of a different "Gotra" adopted the girl as his daughter in time for the marriage being solemnised.

All the while the seventy-year old Zamindar was more or less a prisoner in his house with youthful spirits guarding his home lest he should forget his age.—A. P

Special Technique Of Non-Violent Revolution

Jairamdas On Congress Attitude Towards Struggle In Indian States: Set-Back In Mysore

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

"I am one of those who holds that the Congress has been during recent years pushing forward to freedom by a non-violent revolution. We are in the midst of it and therefore some of us do not realise that we are participating in a revolution. But history will view the present developing non-violent revolution in its proper light," said Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram addressing a crowded meeting at Santa Cruz on Friday night.

"Like all other revolutions the method of non-violent revolution has its special technique. I will not be able to-day to deal with all aspects of that technique. I will deal with only one aspect of it", he proceeded.

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE CONGRESS

"All big revolutions succeed or fail, go forward or receive a set-back, in the measure in which the main objective is kept in view and all the forces are focused on it. What is the main objective of the Congress movement? The main objective for the time being is the ending of foreign domination. Our main opponent is thus what is termed British Imperialism.

At the same time it is clear that besides the feature of foreign domination there are other features of the Indian situation which also need radical overhauling. One such feature is the existence of Indian States. One cannot ignore this problem. And yet there are limitations to our action in regard to them. The people of the States are part of the Indian nation and yet administratively they have become separate. Their sufferings and fate cannot leave us unmoved Until they share with the rest of India the air of freedom and the cheer of prosperity our work is incomplete.

PROBLEM OF THE STATES

The questions which frequently come up before us while carrying on our struggle for freedom are: "What can we do for the people of the States?" "To what extent can we actively support the people of the States in their struggle for responsible rule, in other words freedom?" "Should the Congress develop a new front of battle in the States while having its main front of battle in British India against foreign domination?"

It is here that the question of the technique of our revolution arises. Does the Congress come nearer its goal by focusing forces on the acquisition of power in British India or should it simultaneously participate actively in the struggles within the States also? To what extent can the Congress go beyond extending sympathy and general and moral support to the people of the States in their struggles for freedom? It is obvious that the States owe the continuance of their present position to the support of the foreign Government. If the strength of the foreign Government in India weakens the position of the States also weakens to that extent.

SINGLE FRONT

The correct technique of our struggle for freedom for both British India and the States would be for the Congress to have one front of battle and that in regard to the main objective of the National movement. That objective is the ending of foreign domination. As soon as British India comes into its own and foreign rule is eliminated, free British India will dominate the whole of the Indian stage. The States who turn to the foreign power to-day will then have to turn to the free Indian nation. Our fellow-citizens within the States cannot under those circumstances be allowed to remain the subject of autocratic rule. The freedom of India will herald the freedom of the peoples of the States.

EXPEDIENCY

But this does not mean that things can remain static within the States all this time. The movement for freedom there too will go forward. The only question which arises and will arise is whether the Congress should take up the challenge of autocratic rule within the States and add a new front of battle.

Experience has indicated that the Congress cannot add a new front of battle there. The recent happenings in Mysore clearly point that way. The Congress appeared to go forward there. Congressmen from other provinces went on the spot to give active encouragement to the struggle of the people of that State. They broke the orders issued against them by the State. The talk of Satyagrah by the States' people naturally came into the air but when the support of the Congress for Satyagrah was sought, the Congress President naturally made it clear that the Congress could not participate in the Satyagrah campaign. The people of the States should in such a matter shoulder the burden

SET-BACK IN MYSORE

This event is instructive. The Congress seemed to advance within the State. But the development of the course of things has in effect led to a drawing-back. There is a certain set-back in the Congress participation inside the State. The event has had its repercussions in other States also. The people of the State, somehow feeling that the Congress would actively support them, took bigger steps than they otherwise might have. The active help from the Congress not however becoming available owing to obvious limitations, the people of the States have now had to retreat a little from the forward steps they were taking. This has also meant a set-back. All this shows the practical limitations of the policy which the Congress has to adopt towards the fight for freedom within the States

CORRECT TECHNIQUE

The technique of our revolutionary struggle, if it is to succeed early, involves our concentration on the main objective of eliminating foreign domination and a simultaneous sympathy and general moral support for the people of the States in their self-reliant struggle for freedom. The people of the States should be able to see that the day when the Congress is on the eve of its goal their own fetters would also be as good as broken.

The multiplication of many fronts of battle would lengthen and not shorten the period of the struggle for freedom whether in British India or in the Indian States. The correct technique of the Indian revolution must be to concentrate on the demolition of the real power beyond the States. We want to eliminate the hand which wields the tool. The tool deprived of the initiative of the hand can do little harm.

The Hon Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier of the United Provinces, will pay an official visit to Meerut on November 29 next. A Police Parade, a meeting of the district officials is arranged on the occasion of his visit

"ELDERS" CHARGE GOVT.

Insurance Bill: Lesson For Future: Changing City: Domestic Problems: Trade Talks: Terminate Ottawa Agreement

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

The special session of the Council of State has come to the end of its business. It was indeed a ticklish sight to see the Upper House trying vainly to assert its importance, but the more it tried the more did it become plain that its very existence was an anomaly. A huge pile of nearly five hundred amendments was on the table of the House when it began consideration of the clauses. A good number was actually moved, but it was the will of one man, the Law Member, which settled their fate. It is true that the Law Member kept an open mind and was ready to accept anything which helped to improve the bill from his point of view, but what we look for in a legislature is the pressure of public opinion as expressed by the vote of elected members. In the Council of State this was sadly lacking. Elected members are in so hopeless a minority that it is impossible for the Council to carry any decision against the Government. It can only plead, not compel nor command and pleading which has not the backing of power is often worse than useless. The result has been that the two-week session of the Council of State has only helped the Government to remove obvious defects and effect minor improvements of the Government's own choice generally rather than give to the so-called Elders any real compelling power to influence decisions. One may well ask after attending the session—is there any reason or necessity for the existence of the Upper House?

Lesson For The Future

The session which has just ended has, however, an important lesson for the future. It is not often that we have a November session of the Central Legislature. The last one we had was at the time of the Reserve Bank legislation four years back. New Delhi's experience has always been that November is really a good month for holding a session of the legislature. The question which invetably arises is: "Is it not possible to avoid the Simla Session altogether and have it after the Puja holidays every year in New Delhi?" One reason urged against it is that the interval between such a session and the budget session will be inconveniently short. On the other hand we have to remember that if Federation comes the problem of finding accommodation for the enlarged legislatures in Simla will present serious difficulties. Already one feels the discomforts of having a legislative session in the midst of a crowded social season in a hill station of the size of Simla. The best arrangement would be for the Government to come down from the hills as early as possible in October every year and hold the session of Central Legislature immediately thereafter. The weather in New Delhi during October and November is both pleasant and healthy-at any rate more inviting than the monsoonish days in Simla in September

A Growing City

Nothing is yet known of the Government's future plans regarding the Exodus. To our queries the usual answer is that the Federal Government would be left to decide for itself whether the move to the hills is necessary. But it is well known that the Government of India has been, and is still, considering to what extent it would be possible to cut down the number proceeding to the hills from the Secretariat. It seems very likely that from this year or the next, some of the minor departments and offices may be asked to stay away in New Delhi during summer also. One reason is the overcrowding in Simla, and the other is the persistent demand in the Assembly that the Exodus should stop. The lead given by the Congress Governments in the provinces is bound to have its effect on the policy of the Government of India also in due course. While the future of Simla is thus hanging in uncertainty New Delhi is forging ahead with a new hope. I do not think that there is any city in the country which is growing so fast as New Delhi. At the moment there are hundreds of houses under construction. The vast expanses of which New Delhi used to be justly proud are now being gradually covered up with huge piles of buildings. It is true that rumours of the King's visit and a Royal Durbar in New Delhi next year may have something to do with the feverish activity of the house-builders, but whatever the reason may be, the rapid growth of New Delhi is something remarkable.

Domestic Problems

And now I come to a purely domestic problem. The Wheeler report which is now nearly two years old has after all been published. The Government's conclusions which have for some time been a matter of public knowledge have caused a stir in Secretariat circle, among subordinates because the proposed abolition of the posts of Assistant Secretaries affects their prospects adversely, and also among Indian officers of the I.C.S owing to their apprehension that they are not receiving their due share. The last meeting of the Council of State gave strong expression to the complaint that the policy of Indianisation is slowly being reversed. Men like Pandit H. N. Kunzru and Mr. P. N. Sapru, who are pronounced moderates, severely took the Government to task for the manner in which they have been creating new appointments and bringing a number of British "experts" to fill them. Pundit Kunzru plainly charged the Government of India that because owing to the advent of provincial autonomy the provinces were closed to British recruitment, they were seeking to thrust as many men as possible into the Central Government. This question also arose indirectly when the clause dealing with the Superintendent of Insurance in the Insurance Bill came up before the Council of State. Grave fears were expressed that the post might go to an European, and several appeals were addressed to the Law Member that this important post should at least, in the first instance, go to an Indian. The Law Member's silence on the point raised hardly augurs well for the future. There is indeed nothing to show that the Government's policy has changed or is changing. Closely following the appointment of Mr. Chambers as Income-tax Adviser which raised a storm of protest in the country, comes the announcement that one Mr. Salt is being brought for entomological research work under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. What next, one wonders.

Trade Talks

Very soon the unofficial advisers for the Indo-British trade talks will be in New Delhi to confer on the proposals brought by Sir. M. Zafrullah. Very important developments are expected as a result of this meeting. The demand has gone forth from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce that every effort should be made to bring to an end the present unsettled conditions of trade relations between the two countries by allowing the trade to have its own course without any preferential tariffs. It almost looks as if the Government of India are more anxious to conclude an agreement than the United Kingdom itself. The very fact that even though our delegates went to England the British trade interests did not care to come to terms and went on delaying the matter from month to month shows that they are not very keen about it. Secondly, the British trade interests are not even now prepared to send a delegation to India for the final talks. Japan was quite willing to send a delegation because it was really anxious to conclude an agreement. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, seems to be merely playing for time.

Terminate Ottawa

The proper course for the Government of India is to terminate the Ottawa pact at once. This will have the desired effect on the United Kingdom to speed up negotiations and try to find a basis for agreement or drop the negotiations altogether. The continuance of the Ottawa pact was not only a tactical mistake from the Indian point of view, but was also opposed to the resolution passed by the Assembly. It is expected that the unofficial advisers, some of whom were present at the Federation's meeting this month in New Delhi, will take up a strong attitude and make it clear that they will not be a party to any bargain which goes against Indian interests. A new factor in the situation is the announcement of Anglo-American trade talks. To what extent this will affect the Indo-British negotiations will also be known when the unofficial advisers meet here and discuss the position with the Government of India. The Special Officer, Mr. N. R. Pillai is already here to prepare the work for the Government.

LATE MR. NABAR

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. R. R. Nabar, nephew of the late oriental scholar, Shankar Pandurang Pandit, was born in 1874 at Bambuli in Sawantwadi State. He came of a respectable family of Saraswat Brahmins who had one time served in the army at Gwalior State and Mr. Nabar was heir to their lands situate in Gwalior territory. He was educated in Sawantwadi High School and the Deccan College, Poona. He worked for a time with the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar and then served as a Professor in the Commercial College at Lahore. He, however, chalked out a new line for himself by entering the Stock Exchange. About thirty years ago Maharashtrians had paid little attention to commercial lines and none of them was on the Bombay Stock Exchange. Also graduates in those days were not interested in trying their luck in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Nabar was thus a pioneer in this line. His success opened the Stock Exchange not only to Maharashtrians but also to educated young men. Mr. Nabar was a straightforward and honest man and in course of time built up a dependable clientele which included the Indian States and the upper middle class. He was very much respected by Europeans and Indians in the banking world.

Mr. Nabar was a great lover of the open air, physical culture and games. He personally practised assiduously the yogic physical culture exercises and was president of the Hindu Vyayam Shala. He was devoted to tennis and other forms of exercise in which he was very regular and an enthusiastic member of the sports club.

One of Mr. Nabar's hobbies was reading and writing. He published a book on the life of Shivaji in Marathi verse and two books in English entitled "Guide to Bombay Stock Exchange" and "Successful Speculation in Shares."

He worked for some time as Director on the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange. His fearless and outspoken criticism in shareholders' meetings had made him respected though feared by the Boards of Directors.

He leaves a widow—daughter of late Mr. S. N. Pandit, Barrister and philanthropist of Rajkot.

PANDIT NEHRU'S ASSAM TOUR

"Produce Your Own Leaders" Says President

DHUBRI, Nov. 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived at Golak Ganj this morning was received by the President of the Congress Committee. Mr. Leeladhar Sharma accompanied him from Calcutta, while Mr. Vishnuram Mehdi and Mr. Sidhanades Sharma President and Secretary respectively of the Provincial Congress Committee also met Pandit Nehru at the station. The train arrived here at 4-30 a. m. but Pandit Nehru alighted only at six and was garlanded by Rai Bahadur Birajmohan Dutt and others.

The Congress President was then taken in procession through the main streets of the town to the house of the Rai Bahadur. About 2,000 people including many respectable ladies were present at the station.

After breakfast Pandit Nehru granted an interview to the Match Factory strikers. Pandit Nehru expressed sympathy with the strikers and their cause.

At half past eight he hoisted the National Flag after which a joint address of welcome on behalf of the Municipal and Local Boards was presented to the Congress President.

Addressing the gathering Pandit Nehru dealt at length with the question of Swaraj and that Swaraj meant the doing away with poverty and unemployment. The present British administration was not beneficial to the masses.

What was wanted was not a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj but a government which would work for the welfare of the masses. The Congress was nothing but a big Panchayat of the masses. It was necessary to have a Congress organisation in every village. He had often heard the complaint from Assam that leaders did not visit Assam but he would ask Assam to produce its own leaders just as the Frontier had produced its own leader in Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

Referring to the Match Factory strike Pandit Nehru said the mere fact that strike had lasted eleven months showed there was real grievance among the workers.

He urged the Match Factory authorities to redress the grievances of the workers.

Pandit Nehru and party left for Golak Ganj by car.—A. P.

JAWAHAR ON WAY TO ASSAM

PARBATIPUR, Nov. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, arrived by the Assam Mail at 8-30 p.m. at Parbatipur on his way to Assam. The Dinajpur Congress Committee arranged for his dinner here.

A huge crowd with tri-colour Congress flags waited on the platform to meet him. He was conducted to the waiting room of the main Station building where he took his dinner.

Mr. Nishith Nath Kundu, M.L.A., read out a brief address and Mr. Satish C. Roy, a prominent Congress member, had a talk with him.—A.P.

Ministers Must Treat Strikes Sympathetically

Labour Unrest Will Continue Till Genuine Measures Are Adopted To Improve Workers' Lot, Says N. M. Joshi

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

"It is the duty of the popular Ministries to treat unrest and strike with both sympathy and tact", said Mr. N. M. Joshi in the course of an interview to the "Associated Press".

It is wrong to make use of Section 144 Cr. P.C. and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to make the conduct of these strikes difficult

Continuing Mr. Joshi said: The Indian National Congress by its resolution passed at Karachi and in subsequent sessions had promised to take various measures for improving the condition of life and work of the masses and the working classes in India. It is therefore natural that, when the Congress Party formed Ministries in various provinces in India, the working classes should expect some substantial measures being taken by the Congress Ministries to implement the previous promises made to the masses and the working classes

The wages of the working classes have gone down during the last few years to a considerable extent on account of the world depression. The depression has now disappeared and the industry is now in a prosperous condition. It is therefore again natural that the working classes should make an effort to secure not only the restoration of cuts in their wages but to secure some increases and better standard of life.

DUTY OF POPULAR MINISTRIES

It is the duty of the popular Ministries to treat the unrest and strikes with both sympathy and tact. It is wrong to make use of Section 144 Cr. P. C. and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to make the conduct of these strikes difficult. Therefore approve of the protests that are being made against use of these repressive measures. The best way of meeting unrest and strikes is to make enquiries into the grievances of the workers and to take steps to remove them to the extent to which they are found genuine.

I am glad to find that the Ministry in Madras has avoided making use of Section 144 Cr. P.C. and other repressive measures and I congratulate my friend, Mr. V. V. Giri, who under the guidance and support of the Prime Minister, has been able to settle strike in Madras with some degree of success I hope this policy would be followed up by other Governments. I hope the leaders of the working classes in India will treat strike as the ultimate weapon to be resorted to only when the other methods of removing their grievances fail

Before going on strike it is their duty to represent their grievances to the employers and failing to get justice from them to approach the Government. Of course, if Government fails to take any steps towards the removal of the grievances, strikes will become inevitable. I feel that, though it is necessary to deal with strikes and unrest by temporary settling the strike by Court of Enquiry, and such other methods, unrest will continue till the popular Ministries take up substantial measures for improving the lot of the working classes.

The Labour Sub Committee of the Indian National Congress and the A.I.C.C. have recently published a statement of what the Congress Ministries are expected to do. But an indefinite list of steps to be taken will not satisfy the workers.

DEFINITE SCHEME NEEDED

What the workers expect is a definite statement which of the important reforms will be taken up immediately in the next session of Legislatures and in the subsequent session. Moreover, the workers will not be satisfied if the popular Ministries engage themselves in small reforms at first. To give my personal views, I would like them to take up first some definite measures for providing social insurance including provision against the sickness, unemployment and old age. I fully realise that the first measure to be taken up cannot be fully comprehensive; but a beginning must be made immediately and the beginning must be on right lines so that future progress will not be hampered.

The second measure, which I would like the popular Ministries to take up, is to reduce hours of work in organized industries to not more than 8 per day. The fear that the industry will suffer on account of this is groundless. By reducing hours of work, the efficiency of both management and workers will increase.

The third measure, which I would recommend for immediate adoption is to pass legislation providing for a machinery for fixing minimum wages. There is absolutely no difficulty in the adoption of this measure. If the popular Ministries take up these three measures immediately, they will deserve the support of the working classes

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The new broadcasting station for Hyderabad, for the construction of which the Government had acquired a plot at Saroornagar measuring about 50 acres, is almost ready and it will be functioned during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in January next.

On a resolution of Lala Deshbandhu Gupta the Delhi Municipal Committee decided to hang a portrait of the late Sir J. C. Bose in the Town Hall.

Dowager Lady Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. Sonavala, Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala and others snapped at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Andhika Ashram (Blind Women's Home) at Andheri, on Friday evening.

THREE KILLED: THREE INJURED

Railway Accident Near Rangoon

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

A guard and two unauthorised travellers were killed and three others seriously injured and removed to hospital as a result of a railway accident.

It appears that while a sleeper special was pushing from Yindaik, five goods wagons and one goods brake van derailed and capsized and two goods wagons derailed owing to split points.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy's Tour Programme

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

The Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State left Delhi to-day for Nagpur where after a short stay he will visit Calcutta and Bombay. It is understood that Sir Maneckji will probably attend the Presidents' Conference which is proposed to be held at Delhi by about the end of January.

No date has yet been fixed for the opening of the budget session of the Council of State, but it is expected that it will meet by about the middle of February when the Railway Budget will be presented simultaneously in both the Houses of the Central Legislature.—A. P.

POLICE AND THEIR MAIN DUTIES

Sir Harry Haig's Warning To Public

LUCKNOW, Nov. 27.

"If we are to establish satisfactory relations between the police and the public it is necessary to have real co-operation from both sides and while the police continue in every way to improve their own standards of honesty and consideration to the public, the public must also realise, if efficiency is to be secured, that good work must be acknowledged and appreciated," said His Excellency the Governor, Sir Harry Haig, addressing the annual police parade.

There was a great danger, his Excellency continued, at a time like this. Change of conditions might be made an occasion for interference by members of the public with the normal duties of the Police or attempts to raise an unmerited feeling against them or spread a spirit of lack of respect for their authority.

His Excellency appealed to those with influence to see that while seeking improvements in police work they would guard against the danger of impairing the authority of this essential service. The Governor was pleased that the discipline of the force all over the province stood high.—A. P.

4 Reasons 4

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Around Theatre & Film Land

"CAFE METROPOLE"

At Regal

The screen's most exciting sweethearts—lovely Loretta Young and the romantically handsome Tyrone Power-play love's most exciting game while M'sieur Adolphe Menjo throws away the rule book, in "Cafe Metropole", Twentieth Century—Fox's dazzling comedy, starting to-day at the Regal Theatre.

Continental romance of the gayest and lightest sort—luxurious as orchids on ermine, smart as the Rue de la Paix, merry as the third glass of champagne, romantic as moonlight on the Seine—"Cafe Metropole" winds its amusing way against the background of gay Paree and the Continent's most luxurious rendezvous, with Gregory Ratoff, Charles Winninger, and Helen Westley joining the three stars in the excitement.

The lively course of "Cafe Metropole" begins, properly enough in the swank spot of that name, where Adolphe Menjou, suave and sophisticated, presides deftly over the affairs of the restaurant and wonders how he can restore borrowed 480,000 francs before the auditors arrive. One solution, baccarat, is removed when the young man from whom he wins the necessary sum, Tyrone Power, Confesses that he really hasn't any money at all. Menjou, who is expecting the arrival from America of a rich patroness, Charles Winninger, his sister, Helen Westley, and his daughter, Loretta Young, under threat of exposure to the police to masquerade as a Russian Prince, in the hope of winning Loretta's hands and her father's marriage settlement. The lovely Loretta, however, sees through her Prince from Princeton, whose accent "now she comes and now she goes" but it's Paris, and it's Spring, and she decides that it will be more fun to be swept off her feet anyway. Events thereupon take one amusing and unexpected turn after another, mounting in hilarious procession to a surprise finale which provides a novel solution to the problems of Loretta, Tyrone and Adolphe.

Jacques Deval, the famed French playwright whose "Tovarich" is the sensation of the New York stage, wrote the screen play of "Cafe Metropolo" from an original story by Gregory Ratoff. Darryl F. Zanuck chose Edward H. Griffith to direct, with Nunnally Johnson associate producer.

A close-up from "Cafe Metropole" at Regal.

"THE SHOW GOES ON"

At The Excelsior

Sally Lee, a mill girl, wants to go on the stage and sets out to try her luck in London, but fame eludes her and she finishes up by busking on the sands. Martin Fraser, a composer of sentimental songs, is impressed by her singing and he takes her under his wing, and in the process of time arranges for her to feature his songs on tour. When the numbers fail to make a hit, Sally, unknown to Martin, burlesques them, and her sense of comedy rockets her to stardom.

She then hears that Martin, now a sick man, has been paying her salary and, after returning the money, she decides to take away on a health cruise. A big contract, however, prevents her at the last minute from sailing, but on learning of Martin's death she insists on introducing one of his numbers into her new show so that he can share her fame. Following this, she makes peace with Mac, her home-town boy friend.

'On Again, Off Again' running at Capitol.

Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin" at Pathe.

ON AGAIN, OFF AGAIN

At Capitol

Dealing in side-splitting fashion with the quarrels of a team of business partners, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey bring another of their hysterical RKO Radio offerings to the screen in "On Again—Off Again" in the last 7 years the two funsters have appeared in nineteen co-starring vehicles, and the new picture, hailed as their most uproarious to date, is their twentieth. Their last three films have satirised Egyptian archaeologists, the poineers of '49 and the professional rain-making gentry. In "On Again-Off Again" the spotlights of mirth is turned on big business. The dippy pair are cast as partners in a concern whose success has been due to a popular pill which cures everything from dandruff to chiblains. Although millionaires, they fight constantly over the question of which one is entitled to the more credit for the prosperity and these fights disgust their legal adviser, who evolves a unique scheme to end them once and for all. But the Scheme has unexpected consequences, and these, alongwith the hectic romance between Wheeler and his fiancee, the jealousy of Woolsey's wife and with the firm's business deals, serve to mix the story into screaming complications. There are three leading ladies in the new film-Marjorie Lord, the Broadway beauty who was recently seen in "Border Cafe" Patricia Wilder nationally acclaimed in radio land as "Honey Chile" and Esther Muir, who has the role of Woolsey's spouse. Russel Hicks, Paul Harvey and George Meeker also have prominent parts, Dave Dreyer and Herman Ruby wrote the song numbers, "One happy Family," and "Thanks to You", which furnish the musical embellishment. The elaborate settings include a huge suite of offices of the "Partners," and Woolsey's palatial home, against which two backgrounds most of the fast and furious action takes place. Edward Cline directed the production by Lee Marcus, with Nat Parrin and Benny Rubin writing the screen play.

SAN QUENTIN

At The Pathe

Those who like their moviemen rugged and strong—plenty good if they're good and plenty bad if they are so inclined—are due for a treat in the First National melodrama "San Quentin" at Pathe.

On the good side the fans will see Pat O'Brien, which ought to be satisfactory enough. He's the Captain of the Yard in San Quentin. On the bad side they'll have Humphrey Bogart and Joseph Sawyer as a couple of tough prisoners, plus big Barton MacLane as a crooked jail official.

But the picture isn't altogether masculine. For sweetness and light there's that lovely red-headed leading woman, Ann Sheridan, as a San Francisco night-club singer with whom Pat falls in love.

It's far from being a gloomy picture, preview observers declare, in spite of the fact that a lot of the action is behind the walls of the ancient penitentiary on the shore of San Francisco Bay. There are no execution and no death-house scenes.

Lloyd Bacon, a specialist in fast action and thrills, directed "San Quentin".

Others in the cast besides those mentioned include Veda Ann Borg, Joseph King, James Robins and Gordon Oliver.

About Studios And Stars

VICERENE'S CONGRATULATIONS

"Tukaram" In Golden Jubilee Week

(CONTRIBUTED)

The news that Lady Linlithgow has sent to Prabhat a special message in appreciation of "Tukaram", has created a great impression in screen circles in Bombay. The industry appreciates this compliment, and Prabhat is being congratulated on the receipt of this token of encouragement from such high quarters.

Every word used by Lady Linlithgow in praise of "Tukaram", is fully borne out by discerning critics. The message echoes the sentiments of the tens of thousands that have seen the film—many of them more than once. The picture is in its "Golden Jubilee Week" at the Central Talkies—the fiftieth week of continuous run!

"Tukaram" has a great object-lesson to the Indian film industry. It reveals the great part that the producer and director can play in the success of a motion picture. It discounts the common notion that a successful picture cannot be produced without stars of proved success. Practically every member of the cast of "Tukaram" was a novice to the movies. Neither Pagnis nor Gouri had faced the movie camera before. Pagnis, at least, has experience of the stage—a questionable asset, at best, for a film actor, but Gouri had not had even that. And yet, from "Tukaram", these two emerged as great stars that have eclipsed the brilliance of better-known ones. For this success, the credit goes as much to Fatehlal and Damle—joint directors of the picture—as to Pagnis and Gouri themselves. Credit is also due to the Prabhat organization that spotted their talent and dared to launch on the production of a prestige picture with amateur talent.

They dared all—and won all; and are now the happy recipients of innumerable congratulations on the magnificent record created by "Tukaram" in reaching the fiftieth week of consecutive run at a single theatre with the house fairly crowded day after day.

MOTI-KA-HAR RELEASED

Replete With Wit And Song Hits

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The most inaccessible panoramic scenery of the Western Ghats has now been made available, on the silver screen of the Imperial Cinema, which has become full of life and activity since yesterday afternoon, when 'Moti Ka Har' the Sangeet Movietone's latest musical comedy was released.

There was a tremendous rush from the long waiting crowds whose eagerness and enthusiasm knew no bounds.

The theme of the Picture is not only replete with wit and humour but also contains many song hits.

Such a masterly and magnificent combination must naturally draw huge crowds with high class audience, as it did.

Miss Mehtab, who gives a wonderful performance in the role of heroine has once again proved to the cine-world her outstanding merit and histrionic talents and Mr. A. Hussain who plays opposite her the leading role of hero equally wins laurels. A Hussain is really superb in song hits.

In the supporting cast some experienced artists like Miss Aneetdevi, Mr. Mirza, and Shamlal excellently play their respective roles well, which contributes to make the picture the talk of the season.

Hats off again to Bai Jaddanbai. Her masterly hand has once again made the name of the Sangeet Movietone, supreme in the cine world.

She has rendered a service to the film industry by presenting quite a novel thing on the silver screen at a big expense of course.

No one should miss this masterly musical comedy.

Pahari Sanyal and Prithviraj in New Theatres "Vidyapathi" which will be released on Saturday at Roxy.

Scene from 'Chandrarao More' featuring Dinkar (centre) the well-known Comedian which will be released shortly.

A scene from Moti-Ka-Har running at the Imperial.

"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

At The Majestic

The magic of Tolstoy's pen is indescribable. His penetration into the human emotions is unequalled. His novel 'Ressurection' has been considered universally as one of the greatest contributions to Literature, particularly Fiction.

It is an honour to the Indian Pictures that such a novel should be brought to the Hindi Screen.

All praises are therefore due to Diamond Pictures and Royal Film Circuit who have been eminently successful in producing and presenting Tolstoy's 'Ressurection' on the Indian Screen, as 'Duniya Kya Hai?'. The picture which is running for the past 16 days at the Majestic Cinema. 'Duniya Kya Hai?' has been naturally attracting crowded houses daily—the pleasant speciality being that the high class Indian audiences who generally visit only English pictures are seen in hundreds.

The picture abounds in musical scores which are as sweet as they are appropriate.

Lalita Pavar's performance as the heroine has evoked unstinted praise from all quarters and she is hailed as the first and the greatest character-actress of the Indian screen. Madhav Kale, the handsome hero, and Indira Wadker, the songstress of Radio fame, both support Lalita superbly. Lalit entertains you with sweet song and dainty dances while Indir Wadker has the honour to trea you to enchanting music.

"CHARLIE CHAN" AT THE OPERA

Now Showing At The Broadway

His back to the wall, a knife at his throat, the world's sliest sleuth, Charlie Chan, battles for his life in the most thrilling and exciting of the Twentieth Century-Fox adventures of the wily Chinese detective, "Charlie Chan at the Opera", now showing at The Broadway, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

Warner Oland, of course, portrays the arch-enemy of crime with Boris Karloff co-starred as the King of terror, in what is promised as the most chilling and thrilling mystery Chan has ever encountered.

With Keye Luke, Charlotte Henry, Thomas Beck and Margaret Irving featured, the film starts off in a roar of high tension excitement that reaches a spine-tinging climax in a crescendo of thrilling events.

Karloff, a hopeless maniac, is an inmate of lunatic asylum, spending his time singing forgotten aires from the days when he was a famous opera star. The world believes that Karloff perished in a theatre fire.

His memory restored by the shock of seeing his wife's picture in a newspaper, but his mind still wrapped, Karloff, in a madman's fury, overpowers his guard and escapes.

The guard dies from the attack and Chan is called into the case. The photograph in the newspaper provides a clue that leads Chan to the opera, with his son, Keye Luke, accompanying him.

In an amazing series of terrifying adventures, Chan unmasks Karloff, who has usurped the baritone's role of Mephistopheles, but not before two more atrocious murders are committed.

Faced with the task of capturing the criminal, Chan does so but not before encountering the most dangerous and exciting adventures of his career.

Programme also includes many interesting and humorous side-films.

Devika Rani's Fine Performance In "Jeevan Prabhat"

A Tribute From Prominent Punjab Politician

(By K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana, M.L.A., Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Punjab Government.)

As beauty is incapable of limitations so is perhaps efficiency. Devika Rani has already made her mark in the film world. She has been unanimously acclaimed as the Greta Garbo of India. Whether she is the Greta Garbo of India or Greta Garbo is the Devika Rani of Hollywood is a question which I would leave to those who are well versed in comparisons and contrasts to solve. I will, within the limited scope of this short review, content myself with the art of Devika Rani as exhibited by her in her latest film "Jivan Prabhat". I really wonder at the boldness of Niranjan Pal for conceiving such difficult situations for the heroine of his story. But surely he appears to be more conscious of Devika Rani's talents than the world outside the Bombay Talkies Studios. Four situations out of many difficult situations are outstanding in the filmic representation of the story.

The first is where Devika Rani appears as an innocent girl fond of play and dancing in the most unconventional form. How wonderfully she has depicted something which is not yet traceable in the social structure of India can only be realised by those who see the dreams of an India which will be divested of all colour and class distinctions.

A DELICATE SITUATION

The second situation which was remarkably difficult was the scene in which she appeared with her bridegroom in her bridal chamber. This was a very delicate scene to be presented before the public gaze and yet the charming manners and bashful contours of the face with which she has expressed what no language could express are things that really appear new in India and I would not be surprised if after seeing this picture the Hollywood connisseurs rush to Bombay and get a contract signed by Devika Rani for taking part in one of the Hollywood pictures especially in view of the fact that her knowledge of the English language is even superior to her familiarity with the Hindustani language and it would not make any difference so far as her histrionic talents are concerned if she has to take a role in an American or English film.

The third important and difficult situation was when she regained her consciousness after her long stupor affected by a great nervous shock on being wrongly blamed by her husband. The slow and gradual appearance of reason and sensibleness on her face really reflects upon the great intelligence and powerful vision of Devika Rani. To play the part of a mad person without ever having been mad and to represent such a scene which Devika Rani surely had never experienced in her life are things of which any artist can be proud and I offer my sincere congratulations to this great artist of India on this achievement.

A GREAT STORY

The fourth difficult situation was when she reconciled herself to the decree of her dying father-in-law and saw the girl whom she intended to become the second wife of her husband. I confidently say that this difficult situation could only be managed by Devika Rani and she has done it. I believe that if Devika Rani had not been available in the Bombay Talkies Studios, neither could Niranjan Pal conceive such a story nor could Himansurai take in hand its production

In conclusion I offer my congratulations to all those who have helped in making "Jivan Prabhat" a great story. But for their cooperation we would not have seen a great story depicted in the great manner in which "Jivan Prabhat" has been represented on the film.

"Toofani Tarzan" running at Lamington.

Sabitadevi in Sagar's 'Kokila' at Roxy.

"TOOFANI TARZAN"

At Lamington

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Wadia's pride-production, India's first realistic Jungle Picture and Homi Wadia's immortal picture 'Toofani Tarzan" featuring that body-beautiful champion John Cavas and charming Gulshan is entering its sixth triumphant week at the Lamington.

This picture has been certified by prominent persons like Mr. B. G. Horniman of "Bombay Sentinel" and Mr. Chelshankar Vyas, a leading advocate and the Editor of "Bombay Samachar", weekly, as the picture that has made a landmark in the Indian Film Industry. Even the "Sunday Standard" has spared no words to praise this most artful picture depicting Jungle life.

Providing all the Jungle Thrills that the public expect to see in a Jungle Picture, Wadia Brothers have gone a step further in giving the most human story which touches the heart of every son, every lover and all elders. This is made most effective by the two songs that the famous Radio Singer Ahmed Dilawar sings, words of which have been selected to fit the occasion. Background music by Walter Kaufmann, that prolific Czech Composer, has made several sequences in the picture simply superb. It is impossible to forget the last climax sequences which go straight to the heart on account of the successful joint efforts of all that are connected with it.

With Master Bundal, taking care of the lighter side of the picture; with Boman Shroff playing the role of the Jungleman and with that 'human dog' Motee who has the power to keep audiences spell-bound, this picture is a rare gem which every cine-fan will not fail to see.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS . VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujerat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily except on Mondays	10 58	
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "Pres Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 29th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 29th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 and 10 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 30th instant

CATHOLICS, PLEASE NOTE

The Secretary to His Holiness the Catholics of the East writes:—

As it has been reported that the Rev. Father George Pinto Gabriel and the Rev. Father John who were ordained priests at the Syrian Seminary Kottayam, Travancore, by His Holiness the Catholics of the East in January 1935, have recently seceded from the Orthodox Syrian Church, it is hereby announced for the information of the public that the said fathers are excluded from the membership they were enjoying hitherto. His Holiness has withdrawn every official recognition to the priests above mentioned, and has cancelled the permission which had authorised them to collect funds in the name of the Orthodox Church.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day Sunday Pt. Dhirajlal Sharma will deliver a lecture on Bhagvadgita at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

BENGALEES IN BOMBAY

Under the joint auspices of the Prabashi Bangali Sangha and Bengal Club, a public meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held at the "Besant Hall", Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to mourn the sad death of Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CYCLISTS' UNION.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the General Body of "the Union" will be held on Sunday 5th December 1937 at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at the Masters Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

(a) To settle the Constitution, and (b) To elect the Council and Office-bearers.

Dr. M. E. Pavri will be in the chair.

THE DADOBA GAWAND CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENT E. F. & G. WARDS.

The above tournament open for all Hindu Teams of the above Wards will commence from 2nd January 1938 and entry will be closed on 19th December 1937 at 9 a.m. and meeting of the Committee of the representatives will be held on the 19th December 1937 at The Colonial Trading Co., Rustom Mahal. Tram Terminus Dadar. Teams desirous of entering the Tournament are requested to send their entrance fee of Rs. 5 (five only) to the Joint Hon. Secretary, The Colonial Trading Co. Rustom Mahal. Tram Terminus Dadar.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Kunvar Chand karan Sharda will deliver a lecture on Union among Hindus in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend at 7 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association birth anniversary of Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi will be observed in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Wednesday 1st prox. at 9 p.m. when Mr. G. G. Bhosekar of Kirtan Vidyalaya of Dadar will perform Hari Kirtan.

PUBLIC LECTURES AT BAHAI HALL

Public lectures will be given in the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. H. M. Manji in English on "Sudarshan Chakra or The Discus of Vishnu" and by Moulvi Fazal M. H. Ilmi in Urdu on "The Life and Teachings of "Abdul-Baha", Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., has kindly consented to preside.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The 34th Annual General Meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Sadashiv Cross Street, Kandewadi, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the 35th Annual Report and Accounts of the Mandali for the year ending 31st May 1937.

(2) To elect 5 members to serve on the Managing Committee.

(3) To elect 2 Honorary Auditors, and (4) To consider the Resolution re: Honorary Membership, proposed by the Committee.

BOMBAY AYURVEDIC, HOMOEOPATHIC UNANI MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Institution to-day (Sunday), at the Bhiwandiwalla building near G.I.P. Railway, Matunga at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla M.L.A. will preside. The question of the Bill which is shortly coming before the Legislative Assembly, will be considered. All people who are interested in Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy and Unani are cordially invited to attend.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

His Lordship And Barra Sahib Share Honours In Durbans Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Saturday's racing at Mahaluxmi was of a high order of interest and would have done credit to a Big Meeting fixture. Several close finishes testified to the excellent work of the Handicapper. Indeed, so evenly were the weights allotted that backers had a difficult task spotting the right ones and it was not surprising that some of the results were not in accordance with popular anticipation.

Several course records were broken and made yesterday. Garter Princess made new figures for the mile and a furlong when winning the Hurstwood Plate in 1 minute 52-1/3 seconds and Krishna clocked 2 minutes 4-4/5 seconds for a similar distance in the race for the Marine Lines Plate, division I, thereby beating the previous record for Arabs jointly held by Al Muqbil and Arab Queen.

A SPECTACULAR FINISH

It is not often that we see a dead-heat for the principal event of the afternoon, but such was the cause in the Durdan Plate when His Lordship and Barra Sahib passed the judge in a line after one of the most exciting finishes imaginable. The favourite Bouldnor, very late on the scene, was a neck away third and must have won had there been a few more yards to go This was His Lordship's third success in three outings and he is without a doubt one of the fittest horses in training at the moment. Barra Sahib who ran so disappointingly in the Cleveley Handicap last week, improved beyond recognition and practically made all his own running from the barrier rise. Bouldnor started the favourite and it should not be long before he atones for his narrow defeat.

GARTER PRINCESS SCORES AGAIN

Backers made Gipsy Jack the favourite in the Hurstwood Plate, there being plenty of supporters for Grianeog and Mythical Monk. Garter Princess who won so well last week was at 7—1 Kharraz's mare repeated her success, winning in easy fashion from Lyon's Mail and Grianeog and incidentally setting up a new course record. Britt rode a masterly finish in the daughter of Knight of the Garter who is now sure to merit promotion to class I. Mythical Monk was always in the fighting for a mile and is one to be noted

Unlucky at his last essay. Plymouth found a winning opportunity in the Rous Handicap when he scored narrowly from the well favoured Gold Galleon. Le Baron held the beaten others, among whom was Who's Who. Mrs. Svamvur's four year old was fourth at the end and would have been better suited by the extra furlong.

Carrying the seagreen jacket of Mr. Wemyss, Pall Mall won division I of the Southfields Plate in ready fashion. Dangerous II and How's that were the place-getters. Installed the favourite again in spite of his recent loose Gordon could not manage anything better than a fourth.

PROMISING SORT

Bull Fight, a good looking grey gelding by Buen Ojo from Ali Asker's stable, improved on his previous form by winning the Southfield's Plate, Division II very easily from Casanova and Flamcoe. Now that he has found form he should go on winning.

Krishna defied a penalty for a recent success when winning the Marine Lines Plate, Division I. The Kolhapur grey, now at the top of his form was waited with and came up with a fine run to pip Al Hamil on the post by a head. Evans on the favourite Firpo left his finishing effort until it was too late. Coming from a long way back, Haji's five year old passed all save the first two. He is certain to win over a longer journey.

WINNER—THIRD TIME OUT

Having twice figured unconspicuously when greatly fancied Hakim Pasha's success in the Marine Lines Plate, Division II was unexpected, though his stablemate Silver Star attracted the bulk of public support. Well ridden by Whiteside Hakim Pasha pulled out the bit extra to hold Zohal and Arab King in a very close finish. The place-getters were at very long odds in the market returning Rs. 389 and Rs. 161 respectively.

STYLISH VICTORY

Appropriately named Winner, owned by Mr. B M G Goculdas and trained by K H Irani, recorded a stylish victory in the Borivli Plate wherein he easily outstayed Tohoila, Rio Rita and several others. Challenger—a recent winner, did little to justify his favouritism. I am afraid we did not see the best of this good looking customer in this race and he is one to be followed. The Daily Double correctly solved by several punters paid Rs. 156 and the Daily Treble was also won lucky investors receiving Rs 912-8 each.

THE BORIVLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs 500, third Rs. 250.

Mr. B. M. Goculdas' WINNER 7-10 Gethin 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's TOHALLA 8-6 Selby 2
The Raja of Akalkot's RIO RITA 7-10 Marrable 3
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's LEGION 8-2 Whiteside 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, short head.

Time: 1m. 51 sec.

Did Not Run: Kaimurz and Ajami Pasha.

Tote paid Rs. 144 for Win, and Rs. 41, Rs. 23, Rs. 25 for Places.

Favourite. Challenger.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE. Div II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

The Raja of Bobbili's BULL FIGHT 7-11 Meekings 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA 8-9 Brace 2
Mr. M. Wemyss's FLAMCOE 8-7 Harding 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JUBILEE ESSEX 7-12 J. Rosen 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-2 length 4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 27-1|5secs

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 63 for Win and Rs. 20, Rs. 17, Rs. 16 for Places.

Favourite: Vandyke.

Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE. Div I.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Wemyss's PALL MALL 8-7 Harding 1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's DANGEROUS II 8-12 Marrable 2
Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-7 R. Bell 3
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON 8-0 E. Britt 4

Won by 3 lengths, neck, 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 27-3|5secs.

Did Not Run: Talkless.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for Win and Rs. 17, Rs. 29, Rs. 36 for Places.

Favourite: Pall Mall and Gordon

Winner trained by Owner.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAKIM PASHA 8-4 Whiteside 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ZOHAL 7-7 Bromley 2
Mr. M. H. Najeh's ARAB KING 7-7 J. Simpson 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER 9-0 Evans 4

Did Not Run: Dozo and Havana.

Won by head, short head, 3|4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 6 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 60 for Win, and Rs. 42, Rs. 389, Rs. 161 for Places.

Winner trained by Mr. M. C. Patel.

THE ROUS HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Diamnod's PLYMOUTH, 8-13, Maxwell 1
The Raja of Bobbili's GOLD GALLEON,, 8-0, Meekings.. 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's LE BARON, 9-0, Evans 3
Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO, 8-8, R. Bell 4

All ran.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, head.

Time: 1 minute, 1 1|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Messrs A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS, 8-11, E. Britt .. 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's LYON'S MAIL, 8-12, Obaid 2
Messrs N. D. Bagree and Edgar's GRIANEOG, 8-4, J. Simpson 3
Messrs A. Higgins and S. K. Bhatter's GRAND MARCH, 8-7, Marrable 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 35 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Mr. A. M. Khairaz.

THE DURDANS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP, 9-9, Burn)
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's BARRA SAHIB, 8-2, Maxwell Dead Heat .....) 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOULDNOR, 7-9, Selby 3
Mr. Eve's IRONGREY, 8-2, Brace 4

Not run: Shivaji the Great 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 26 on His Lordship and Rs. 72 on Barra Sahib for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 32 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE Div I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,400 third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNA, 9-0, E. Britt 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL [illegible], 8-12, Meekings 2
Mr. P. B. Avabia's FIREO, 9-0, Evans 3
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 7-11, B. McQuade 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 56 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by [illegible]

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Customs Draw With Telephone Co.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two further matches were down for decision in the Hockey League on Saturday. The first was a Second Division (Y. Section) match, which ended in Brady and Coy. beating Dr. Antonio DeSilva High School by the narrowest of margins. The School team was a string of youngsters, who went down to a team of men, in this they were not disgraced, they played as good hockey as their opponents.

SECOND MATCH

The second match attracted attention as teams fancied for the League defence, but Lynn intercepted brilliantly, cleverly and correctly, which was mainly responsible for the teams crossing over on terms.

After the interval things were more level and the Customs had their share of attacking, but were apparently feeling the loss of two players. The telephone Coy. took the lead five minutes after resumption through Gibson with a shot that gave Lynn little opportunity. They hung on to this advantage Championship met the Customs and the Telephone Coy. A late goal saved the Customs a point, for their opponents led till practically time, when things were squared. It must, however, be mentioned that actually the Customs had the services of only nine men. They played without Brewin, their crack half-back fulltime and lost the service of Harnam Singh early in the game through an injury.

The first half was definitely the Telephone team's, and here Lynn in the Customs goal was a host in himself. Very often the Telephone forwards got past the opposing tenaciously. Time and again fine forward movements by the Customs were broken up. But the latter were determined and Pinto gave them the equaliser. The Customs put all into the game in the last few minutes to get full points. This was to no avail. The two points had to be shared.

THE RESULT:—

BRADY & CO.	1 goal
DR. ANTONIO DeSILVA HIGH SCHOOL	Nil.

SECOND MATCH

CUSTOMS	1 goal
TELEPHONE COMPANY	1 goal

TEAMS:

CUSTOMS: Lynn; Sharp and K. S. Gill; Saleem and Harnam Singh; Sweeney, Loveday, Afzal, Finto and D'Souza.

TELEPHONE COMPANY: Karani; Butler and McMorran; High, Cohen and Anderson; Taylor; Woodcock, Gibson, Duarte and Weston.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

4 p.m.: INDIAN TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB v. MACKINNON MCKENZIE & CO.

5 p.m.: "TIMES OF INDIA" 'A' v LUSITANIANS. 'A'

At an ordinary meeting of the Mangalore Municipal Council held recently a decision was taken to close the liquor and toddy shops at Hampankatta, the busiest quarter of the town, and a toddy shop at Rosh[illegible]

Nawanagar's Stand Against Tennyson's

Make 206, Mankad Contributes 62: Tourists Reply With 30 For 1

Nawanagar (1st Innings) 206
Tennyson's XI (1st Innings) for 1 wkt. 30

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 27.

The following are the teams:—

NAVANAGAR XI: A. F. Wensley (Capt) R. K. Indravijaysinghji R. K. Yadevendrasinghji, R. K. Ranvirsinghji, K. S. Jayendrasinhji, L. Amarsingh, S. H. M. Colah, Vinoo Mankad, N. D. Marshall, S. Bannerjee and Abdul Aziz.

TENNYSON'S TEAM: Lord Tennyson, Yardley, Gibb, Worthington, Pope, Parks, Edrich, Hardstaff, Smith, Wellard and Gover.

The opposition that Lord Tennyson's team faced when they met the Nawanagar XI here this morning was an exceptionally strong one. Captained by the able Sussex Professional, Wensley, and having the assistance of two of India's best bowlers, Amarsingh and Bannerjee, the side had no tail whatever so far as batting was concerned. How far the side lacked a tail will be realised from the fact that Abdul Aziz, the former Sind wicket keeper who opened the All-India innings against the Australians at Calcutta was eleventh man in batting order here and with good cause too.

TENNYSON LOSES TOSS

Lord Tennyson lost the toss and led his side in to field at 11-5 a.m.

Jamnagar's first pair was V. Mankad and R. K. Ranvirsinghji. The way Ramvir cut and leg glided the opening fast bowlers soon showed that the graces of batsmanship were a family trait in Kathiawar.

ALL GRACE.

Ranvir was all grace; Mankad all watchfulness. Nevertheless when Smith relieved Gover, Mankad, in attempting to sweep him to leg, was struck full in the face and bled profusely. Resuming after five minutes, Mankad successfully repeated his stroke to the very next ball.

English captain changed the bowlers quickly, Smith, Pope, Worthington and Parks being tried Mankad had a life in the slips off Worthington. Ranvir produced two superb square-cuts and leg-glides to send up 50 in 60 minutes. After this the game became very dull and unenterprising.

RANVIR CAUGHT.

At 73 Gover returned, but he bowled much below his usual pace. In Parks' next over Ranvir was caught by Pope at slip.

The first wicket partnership had lasted 112 minutes for 77 runs. Mankad who was 40 was joined by Colah and Edrich came on, he being the seventh bowler to be tried before lunch. At the recess the total was 80 for one wicket.

BARN-DOOR CRICKET.

It was barn-door cricket on resumption, the game being devoid of interest, except to watch how Mankad every time received the ball in the middle of his bat and played it dead in front of him.

Colah emulated him for some time, then suddenly lashed out to Smith and was caught near the screen by Edrich (113|2|14). Just before this, Mankad had reached his 50 in 128 minutes. Four runs later, Mankad cut Smith straight into the hands of Parks at the slip. This was the first slip catch accepted since the morning, although three had been offered.

Worthington was having no luck whatever. He was beating the batsmen at least once in every over, missing the bat or stumps by the merest fraction. Eventually Yadavendrasihhji edged [illegible] keeper's hands, thus giving him his first wicket in 13 overs (121|4).

PROFESSIONAL TOUCH

With the advent of Wensley, a real professional touch was lent to the game, he showing how English bowling can be played in the same way as English bowlers play our best. Stepping back or jumping in—and sometimes jumping in and stepping back—he produces strokes to suit the bowlers length and kept up a steady flow of runs with gentle taps to leg or cuts or leg-glides. He drove very seldom, but when he did so, he almost invariably got an easy four. After the fifth wicket had added 47 runs, three wickets fell for nine runs. Indravijaysingh was caught behind the wicket, and Wensley was out l.b.w., when he allowed a full toss from Edrich to hit his pads. In the last over before tea, Marshal was out l.b.w. to Edrich.

COLLAPSE

The new ball which had been taken at 150 was responsible for the collapse.

Jayendrasinghji who came out with Amarsingh on the resumption of play showed the same attractiveness of style as the other Rajkumars who had preceded him. His execution was however much more forceful, his drives and cuts being a feature. After skying the ball with immunity more than once Amarsingh was caught by Worthington at point, and Bannerjee being bowled by the first ball Aziz joined Jayendrasinghji for last wicket. Jayendrasinghji was next caught in the slips, and the Nawanagar innings closed at 4-45 for 206.

TENNYSON'S FIRST KNOCK

Tourists began by losing Parks wicket at one. The Sussex allrounder was brilliantly caught by Ramvirsing in the slips, off the fourth ball of Bannerjee's first over. Hardstaff joined Edrich and Mankad, Wensley and Marshall were prominent for some excellent pieces of fielding. As a matter of fact the Nawanagar fielding could hardly have been bettered.

Amarsingh had a ring of seven fielders round the batsmen in small three-quarter circles, leaving only cover and mid-off open, but both Edrich and Hardstaff batted with superb confidence and repeatedly put the ball away through the leg trap. Amarsingh then dropped Hardstaff in the slips after nearly holding him.

Edrich then escaped at fine-leg. Bannerjee was the bowler to suffer on the occasions.

SCORES:—

NAWANAGAR (1st Innings.)

Ramvirsing, c. Pope, b. Parks	36
V. Mankad, c Parks, b Smith	62
Colah, c Edrich, b Smith ..	14
Yadavendrasingh, c Gibb, b Worthington	3
Indravijayasinhji, c Gibb, b Wellard	24
Wensley, l.b.w., b Edrich	28
Amarsingh, c Worthington, b Edrich	16
Marshal, l.b.w., b Edrich	0
Jayendrasinhji, c Parks, b Wellard	15
Bannerjee, b Edrich	0
Abdul Aziz (not out)	1
Extras	7
Total	206

Fall of wickets: 1 for 77, 2 for 113, 3 for 117, 4 for 121, 5 for 168, 6 for 176, 7 for 177.

Bowling Analysis:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	23	2	77	2
Pope	5	2	11	0
Worthington	17	2	20	1
Parks	4	3	3	1
Edrich	7	0	25	4

The score at the close was:—

Parks c. Ramvirsing b.. Bannerjee ..	1
Edrich, not out ..	19
Hardstaff, not out ..	9
Extras ..	1
Total (for one) ..	30

Princess Ali Khan arrived in Bombay (Juhu Aerodrome) from Karachi, in a specially chartered plane, with her husband, Prince Ali Khan, who went to Karachi to bring her here. Picture shows them on arrival at Juhu on Saturday at 11-30 a. m.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following are the results of the matches played at the Bombay Y. M. C. A. Open Tennis Tournament in their grounds:—

MEN'S SINGLES

R. Sen beat N. R. Lotwala 6—4, 4—6, 6—0.

A. S. Hajeebhoy beat S. R. Karwande 6—2, 6—1.

A. C. Pareira beat K. H. Kapadia 6—3, 6—2.

W. N. Ghorpade beat T. K. Sanghani 6—4, 6—3.

G. D. Bhagat beat M. I. Lalljee 6—2, 8—6.

T. Shibaba beat N. D. Shroff 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES:

C. W. Owen and D. Stillard beat M. N. Desai and R. A. Mundker 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

3-45 p.m. W. Richardson v. M. A. Sirur.

3-45 p.m. H. H. The Yuvaraj of Baroda v. R. McCarthy.

4-30 p.m. I. W. Lalljee v. S. S. Indulkar.

3-45 p.m. D. V. Desai v. A. G. Gupte.

MEN'S DOUBLES

4-30 p.m. H. H. The Yuvaraj of Baroda and A. G. Gupte v. S. J. Rao and B. V. S. Iyengar.

T. Shibata and N. Yoshi v. A. C. Pareira and R. F. Vakharia (first available Court.)

Week-End Cricket

SOME GOOD BATTING PERFORMANCES

Kenny Unbeaten With 71

The week-end cricket matches of importance, which started on Saturday, were a match between a Hindu Representative side and a team representing the Bombay Cricket Association at the Hindu Gymkhana Ground, and a game in which Dr. Kanga's XI met the Spenser and Elphinstone Combined. The feature of Saturday's play was a number of good performances with the bat. In the match on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, when stumps were drawn on Saturday the Hindu side had collected 192 for the loss of five. Their first wicket fell (13—1). Cheaply, but L. B. Kenny and Bhagwandas raised it to 93, when the latter left with 33. The next three associations were not fruitful (122—5). The sixth pair L. B. Kenny and B. P. Patel then got down to work, the last named playing fast cricket. The partnership was intact, when play was stopped, with Kenny (71 not out) and Patel (46 not out).

The second game saw Dr. Kanga's XI occupy the crease on the first day, at the end of which they were credited with 177 for the loss of 6 wickets. Two were down for 17, the third man returned at 84, this partnership saw N. F. Canteenwalla and P. E. Palia associated. The telegraph, not long after, signalled 133 for 6. The next pair stayed together till the close of the day's play. Palia was the top scorer with 63, D. R. Havewala was next best with 34. Gai on Saturday had taken three wickets for which he was debited with 41 runs.

Fierce All-Night Battle

BARCELONA, November 26.

Furious insurgent attacks on Government positions on road from Orna-Degallego to Sabinanigo and in Lecinosa Sector, Aragon are claimed to have been repulsed with heavy casualties after a fierce all-night battle, wherein Moors used Shock Troops, according to reports from Government G. H. Q. at Boetana in North-East Spain.—Reuter.

Spanish Vice-Consul Arrested In Brazil

SAO PAULO, (Brazil), Nov. 27.

The Department of political and social order has ordered the closing of Republican Spain Centres at Sao Paulo and Santos. The Spanish Vice-Consul at Santos has been arrested.—Reuter.

Blindman Runs Public House!

Blind from birth Mr. Roland Hewitt runs and manages his own public-house in Cannock-rd. here. In the neighbourhood they know it as "the blind man" rather than the "wagon and horses"

Alone in the bar, he serves drinks and gives change without spilling a drop or making a single mistake, writes "People" in mail week.

He must be Britain's most remarkable bar-tender, but to him it is all in the daily round—"simple" enough when you're used to it."

For more than an hour I sat watching Mr. Hewitt at work.

He recognised customers almost before they had set foot in the saloon, turning sightless eyes in their direction and greeting them with a cheery "Hallo, Jack," or "Hallo, Alf," as soon as they spoke.

Once, after a man with a bad cold had left, he smiled and said: "Poor old Joe. I hardly recognised him to-day."

It was uncanny to see him move about the bar as quickly and surely as a normal person. He never once fumbled for a glass, and, drawing pints or half-pints from the wood, he gauges the measure with unfailing accuracy.

Between serving drinks, Mr. Hewitt chatted, telling me how, trained as a piano tuner and dealer, he had taken over the "Wagon and Horses" when his parents died.

"It is Simple"

"The family has been here for 30 years or more," he said, "so it seemed a shame to let it go.

"At first I found it difficult to carry on, but now, after ten years, I know my way about this bar as well as if I could see.

"Strangers are often mystified to see a blind man in charge. They seem to think I have some extraordinary powers when they see me giving change so quickly and accurately.

"Actually it is simple. It is so easy to detect a coin by the size and feel, and I can tell whether I have been handed a pound or ten-shilling note in the same way, I never make a mistake."

Mr. Hewitt's hobby is following football, racing and boxing by means of radio commentaries and conversation in his bar

The two things he likes best are tipping winners—which he does like an expert, I was told—and taking an afternoon off to "watch" the Wolves in their home games.

With a friend by his side, and the cheers of the crowd to guide him, he follows the play as keenly as any of the supporters.

WRESTLING AT SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Thrilling 30-Minute Bout In Which Keshav Mule And Harippa Draw

Five more bouts comprised Saturday's programme in the Wrestling Tournament at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at the Azad Maidan.

The opening bout was between Najku from Allahabad and Chanda Dube (Jodhpur). There was hardly anything thrilling in this fight, which went full-time (15 minutes) and ended in a draw.

The next two to come in were Shyamsunder (Mewad) and Botal Singh, another wrestler from Allahabad. Honours were being shared here, and when a draw was in sight, three minutes before the end, the Allahabad wrestler retired, thus giving the verdict to Shyamsunder.

Jagannath (Benares) opposed Babban (Jungarwala) in the third bout, of the night, which was full of action. Babban had his man in trouble at an early stage and showed superior tactics. In the closing minutes, Jagannath gained the upperhand with a strong leg-hold, which was declared a foul and when time was called both men returned having shared the honours.

RUNNING OUT OF 'AKHARA'

A feature of the fourth fight, in which Jayaram (Allahabad) was engaged with Suraj Mani (Mirzapur), was the latter's running out of the 'Akhara' twice declaring himself as the winner. He was, however, brought back by the referee and made to continue his fight. He, undoubtedly, was the better man, having his opponent under him most of the time, but Jayaram held out till the end to come out on equal terms.

Shankerrao Kamrekar (Poona), met Kishan Pahelwan from Satara in the next bout, which was fixed to last for 20 minutes, which considering the reputation of the wrestlers, fell below the expectations of the spectators.

The Poona man was on top from start to finish and though he did his very best to win towards the end, his opponent stood out his equal.

FAMOUS KOLHAPUR PAHELWAN

Venkappa Burud, the well-known Pahelwan from Kolhapur was next introduced to the spectators and was garlanded in the 'Akhara'. It was also announced that Venkappa will fight Hamida at a later stage in the tournament.

STAR BOUT

The last item—a star bout on the card, fixed for a non-stop round of 30 minutes,—brought Keshav Mule (Poona) and Hariappa (Kolhapur) to the 'Akhara'.

The two wrestlers, here, lived up to their reputation and as expected, provided thrills that pleased the crowd. The Poona man called upon his knowledge of different holds but his opponent knew how to get out of them.

Towards the end the bout took a heated turn, both men massaging each other well. They returned to their seats, panting, when time was called, having shared honours in a fight, which was easily the best of the night.

WRESTLING AT EXHIBITION PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

At Exhibition Stadium, Azad Maidan, the time for matches to-day (Sunday) is 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) The bouts will be as under:—

1. Venkappa Burud (Famous Kolhapur Pahelwan) vs. Baldeo Chaube (Muttra).
2. Baburao Karadkar (Karad) vs. Baburao Shirtarkar (Satara).
3. Shanker Kamrekar (Poona) vs. Shanker Shirtarkar (Satara).
4. Anna Shirtarkar (Satara) vs. Laxman Pahelwan (Satara).
5. Tukaram Waikar (Wai) vs. Ganoo (Satara).

"KING KONG" BEATS BELLEGARD

International Wrestling At Marine Drive Stadium

At the reopening of the International Wrestling Matches at the Marine Drive Stadium on Saturday night the crowd of wrestling fans had greatly dwindled probably due to the bouts at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.

In the absence of G. Ionesco, Wong Boug Cheung, the Chinaman, acted as referee. Only the members of the pairs that were to participate in the bouts were introduced, a little after 10 p.m.

The first bout between Scott (Bombay) and Ozadar Singh, a well-matched pair ended in Singh beating his opponent in the second round.

The next fight between Stanciu (Albania) and Rahim Bux ended in a draw.

After the interval Sardarkhan met Kartarsingh, who tried to play foul many times and had to be separated by the referee, who had a very rough time of it. But Sardar Khan pinned his opponent to the mat in the third round.

In the last fight A. Bellegard of Germany met Emil Tzayea ('King Kong') who pinned the German to the ground in the 3rd round.

TO-DAY'S BOUTS

RAHEM BUX (India)
v.
A. BELLEGARD (Germany)

HARBANS SINGH (India)
v.
C. STANCIU (Albania)

S. BABIAN (Armenia)
v.
OZADAR SINGH (India)

KARTAR SINGH (India)
v.
I. SCOTT (Bombay)

SARDAR KHAN (India)
v.
EMIL TZAYEA (Hungary)

Good Results From London Conversations?

PARIS, November 27.

A firm stand with regard to Central Europe, but willingness to discuss Colonial proposals, it is believed here, will be the attitude that M. Chautemps and M. Delbos adopt at London. It can be assumed that France will insist on sanctity of the treaties which remapped Europe. She will regard a threat to the independence and sovereignty of Central European Countries and Poland as a threat to French safety. Such an attitude, it is argued, is the sole means of assuring France of the support of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland. It is believed, however, that the London conversations will result in nothing but good, with closer Anglo-French relations to safeguard respective interests in the Mediterranean, Europe and Colonies.—Reuter.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Aryan Education Society's High School Building will be held on Saturday December 4, on the Society's Building site near Two Temples Girgaon, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will perform the ceremony.

Improvement In Situation

But No Sign Of Strike Ending: 2,000 Workers Still Holding Out

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Though the strike situation is very much improved the end of the strike is not yet in sight. Four mills are still completely closed, while three are working partially. Although almost all the mills have put up notices agreeing to pay wages according to the January 1935 rate, the strikers, now numbering about two thousand, are holding out for over a fortnight, demanding proper safeguards in the enforcement of notices. They insist on the notices being signed by and for the Agent and that copies being given to them or published. The strikers, though distressed, rely on their own resources and continue picketing the mill gates while police authorities maintain vigilence to meet any emergency.—A. P.

SOLITAIRE WINS

Result Of Manchester November Handicap

LONDON, November 27.

The Manchester November Handicap run at Manchester over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

SOLITAIRE	1
VELVET CUSHION	2
MARCUS SUPERBUS	3

Thirty-one ran. Won by half a length. Three-quarters of a length separated the second and the third horses. The winner was trained by H. D. Peacock.

The following were the starting prices: 25 to 1 Solitaire. 18 to 1 Velvet Cushion; 5 to 1 Marcus Superbus.

Middleton rode Laureat II; Lane, Mickey Mouse; Caldwell, Flax Leyton; Stephenson, Stone Ginger; Crough, Merely a Minor; Sharples, Gallowgate.

Omit Pegomas. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.—

RACE GOES NORTH

At Manchester the last of the big race of the 1937 flat-racing season went North. Sir Emmanuel Hoyle, a 70-year old wool manufacturer winning with 25 to 1 Chace on Solitaire, who won by half a length from Marcusmarsh's Velvet Cushion (18 to 1), with Glanely's Marcus Superbus, a joint 5 to 1 favourite with Raibus three-quarters of a length away, third.

It was a magnificent bid by Marcus Superbus, who after winning the Derby Cup won the Delamere Handicap of two miles here, two days ago, but the extra weight just told. Thirty-one horses, the largest field for several years, ran. It was an all-North win, as the trainer Harry Peacock and Jockey Taylor are also Northerners.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE OF LUCKNOW 'VARSITY STUDENTS

Rustication For Alleged Copying Its Cause

LUCKNOW, November 27.

Students of the Lucknow University are on strike, following the rustication of two B.Sc. students, for alleged copying in the examination. The students picketed the University gates. A group of students entered the class rooms and persuaded the loyal students to join the strike.

The strike in the sugar mill continues. The strikers paraded through the streets of the city with red flags.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS UP

Gold Quiet & Silver Unchanged But Wheat Better

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

FURTHER RISE IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton registered a further rise to-day on trade and foreign buying.

GOLD QUIET.

London gold was quiet and silver unchanged.

WHEAT BETTER.

Wheat was better. Jute was steady. Rubber was slightly higher.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938
New York, Nov. 27.

Previous closing	8.04
To-day's opening	8.13
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	8.17
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Previous closing	4.55
To-day's opening	4.59
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	4.61
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May Rs. 167

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 27.

Cotton improved in sympathy with better Wall Street advices with the sentiment as a whole decidedly brighter but trade and speculative interests are proceeding cautious by awaiting definite pointers.

Trading in March commenced at 8.13 i.e. 9 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with offerings light and scarcity of contracts. The market maintained the opening level until little before the close when March further improved on renewed trade and foreign buying under which the market rose and closed at 8.17 with a rise of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.92/7.92) 8.04/8.04
January (7.92/7.91) 8.09/8.08
March (7.95/7.95) 8.13/8.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

American December (4.51) 4.57
American January (4.55) 4.61
Sakels November (6.28) 6.35
Sakels January (6.38) 6.45

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 167-4 and Rs. 166. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 166-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 27.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

JUTE

New Crop November December (£20 1/8 paid and sellers) £20 1/16 paid and sellers.

Dunlop November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2 sellers

Lightning November (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 value) 7 1/16 buyers

Forward January March (7 3/16 paid and buyers) 7 3/16 paid and value.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov. 27.

Previou closing	4.99 1/2
To-day's opening	4.99 9/16
To-day's closing	4.99 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Nov. 27.

Previous closing	4.99.47
To-day's opening	4.99.55
To-day's closing	4.99.50

FRANC RATE
London, Nov. 27.

Previous closing	147.10
To-day's opening	147.12
To-day's closing	147.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 27.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.55 and then improved slightly to 4.99.57 on scattered support but closed at 4.99.50.

Franc opened at 147.12 and then improved to 147.10 on some enquiry with the rate subsequently ruling steady and closing at 147.10.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.106) 11.106
New York on Bombay (37.78) 37.73

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Business small. Market quiet."

Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.90) 94.95
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/32) 1-2 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 sellers) £14 sellers

Linseed Calcutta November December (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata November (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal December (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December at 92 3/4 and March 91 1/2. The market developed considerable strength to-day following steadier American cables but business was restricted.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov. 27.
May Delivery.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 10 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 10 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 10 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 10 6

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£183 buyers £183 1/4 sellers. Very steady) closed.

Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Irregular) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £44) closed

Glasgow Iron sh. (112-0) closed.

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov. 27.

Spot	(19 11/16d.) 19 11/16d.
Forward	(19 9/16d.) 19 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Nov. 27.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-1) £7-0-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Silver ready	50 1 6
Silver 1st settlement Magsar	50 2 0
Silver 2nd settlement Posh	50 4 0
Gold ready	34 9 0
Gold 1st settlement Magsar	34 9 3
Gold 2nd settlement Posh	34 9 6
Sovereign	22 5 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Wheat January	5 5 0
Wheat May	5 0 3
Linseed May	7 10 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Liverpool wheat December closed at 92 1/4 as against the previous closing at 91 5/8

WOOL SALES

London, Nov. 27.

Wool sales closed to-day.

There was a fairly good selection. There was an improved demand for bests. Prices generally were 15 to 30 per cent lower than the last series close.

Greasy lower (0-8) 0.8 1/2
Greasy higher (1-4 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Scoured lower (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Scoured higher (2-1) 2-2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 27.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 27.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 31 7/8) dol 34 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/4) dol 29 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 50 1/8) dol 54 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 102) unquoted.

COTTON CROP IN HYDERABAD

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD Dn. Nov. 25.

According to the second memorandum on the cultivation of cotton crop in Hyderabad State for the year 1937-38, on an average of five years ending 1934-35, the area under cotton crop in the Hyderabad State represented 14,88 per cent of the total area in India.

The present memorandum deals with the area sown as kharif and rabi cotton and the present condition of the crop.

The total area sown under cotton (kharif and rabi) is estimated at 2,738,231 acres (2,724,413 kharif and 13,918 rabi) as against 2,490,882 acres or 9.95 per cent. And compared with the first forecast, the increase works out at 98.29 per cent and this big increase had already been anticipated in the first forecast.

The feeble monsoon in the month of August had adversely affected the crop in most parts and it was withering in parts of Mahbubnager, Nalgonda, Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bider. The recent rains of September have revived the standing crop in most parts and facilitated Rabi sowing.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Sharp Upward Movement In Discount Rate

LONDON, Nov. 27.

On the money market credit occasionally proved quite useful but the chief feature has been another sharp upward movement in the average rate of discount from 11sh 1d. to 15sh. where at Treasury Bills were allotted.

Moreover brokers received a good supply of Bills with the result that the market displayed more cheerfulness than for sometinic.

In commodities cocoa was strong on shortcovering induced by the overnight advance of New York.

Wall Street opened firm.

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	37	693
Central India	8	57
Barsi and Nagar	47	1,417
Hyderabad-Gaorani	111	111
Berar	391	3,402
Central Provinces	80	411
Total Oomras	674	6,091
Dholera		1,905
N.-W. Provinces	203	1,022
Rajputana		3
Sind-Punjab	1,176	59,277
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	176	5,750
Westerns-Northerns		727
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		649
Egyptian, African and Sudan	47	94,331
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		268
Total	2,276	172,250

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 25th Nov.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	71	42,144
Japan and China	2,100	52,415
Coast Ports	150	19,535
Up-country by Rail		87,784
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,268
Total	2,321	205,146

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 26.

December	dol 0.90 1/2.
May	dol 0.90 1/8.
July	dol 0.85 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 26.

December	2.33+1.
March	2,34 unchgd.
May	2.36 unchgd.
July	2.37 unchgd.

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	31 2 0
Highest	31 2 0
Lowest	30 12 6
Closing	31 1 9
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	33 7 0
Highest	33 7 6
Lowest	33 5 6
Closing	33 6 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	19 0 0
Highest	19 9 6
Lowest	19 0 0
Closing	19 8 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 26.

December £11-15.

Gold Exports

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bar gold worth Rs. 29,49,273 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended November 27.

The s.s. "Karanja", which left Bombay on Wednesday, carried two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 8,637 and Rs. 10,611 to Mombassa and one worth Rs. 6,360 to Zanzibar. The s.s. "Bandra" carried a consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 34,340 to Colombo.

The s.s. "Comorin", which left on Saturday, carried four consignments of the following descriptions; bar gold valued at Rs. 4,62,064 and Rs. 3,16,874 for London; bar gold worth Rs. 16,04,397 and Rs. 5,06,030 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported to foreign countries from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,06,51,16,325.

Two consignments of Australian bar silver weighing 3,89,870 ounces were also carried to London by the s.s. "Comorin" on Saturday.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 27

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 165/12 for Broach A/M delivery and under scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 165/6. The tone of the market was quiet but steady and the turnover was restricted.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points up and it opened 4 points higher. The local market was steady with a limited turnover and closed firm at 5 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M	165	8	0
Oomra D/J	150	8	0
Oomra March	150	4	0
Bengal D/J	131	0	0
Bengal March	131	4	0

Osaka Sampin

OSAKA, Nov. 27.

March	231.90+270
May	234.50+250

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 25th Nov.	2,864
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	169,974
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	199,750
Increase	19,776

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 148 January 153 March 161 May 164 July 167 at cross rate 4.99 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 165 Liverpool May 1938 4.69 Rs. 39 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 165 New York May 8.11 Rs. 15 1/2 at cross rate 4.99 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 27

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny at £7-0-1. London Paris Exchange rate was 9 points down at 147.10. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.99 1/2. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 11/16. There was a small business and the market was quietly steady. New York silver and Montreal silver prices unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet. But steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	34	9	3
Magsar	34	9	6
Posh	34	9	9

SILVER

Ready	50	1	0
Magsar	50	2	0
Posh	50	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 26

Spot	19 11/16
Forward	19 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-1

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that in sympathy with the dollar sterling rate price fluctuations have been small. American support kept the cash rate steady and operators have been inclined to lighten their bull commitments."—Reuter.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov 26

November	44.45
December	44.85
March	44.70

LONDON METALS

London, Nov 26

Copper	£38	12	6
Lead	£15	12	6
Spelter	£15	3	9
Tin	£184	0	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 27

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£44-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs 42-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Further Hammering On Stock Exchange

HEAVY FORCED LIQUIDATION TO MEET COVERING

Market Entitled To Reaction As Decline Is Too Rapid

BOMBAY: November 27.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and there was further hammering in Tata Steel shares.

The market was unduly sustained in the face of a serious decline in Wall-Street and now when American advices are somewhat encouraging, the local market is collapsing on extensive selling by Professional Operators.

President Roosevelt is inclined to revise taxation and is speeding up buying of Government requirements to push up business which will have a favourable effect on industry.

The decline in the local Market is not because of selling pressure, but more due to absence of buying as outside Operators are keeping aloof.

The decline is too rapid and naturally the market is entitled to an upward reaction, as the market is thoroughly liquidated and the technical situation has greatly improved.

Later on there was some covering by Jobbers, which resulted in a partial rally. The market is thoroughly disorganised and confidence is impaired.

Cotton Mill Shares were relatively steady. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,005 and after declining to Rs. 995 improved to Rs. 1,012. Century Mill shares closed at Rs. 246 and Central India Mills closed at Rs. 282. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 350 and Swadeshi Mills closed at Rs. 280.

Associated Cement opened at Rs. 137 and after declining to Rs. 135 improved to Rs. 136-8. Hydros closed at Rs. 153 and Tata Powers after opening at Rs. 1,442 declined to Rs. 1,425 and rallied to Rs. 1,437.

Tata Steels was the weak spot. Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,422 and straight way dropped to Rs. 1,350, when covering rallied prices to Rs. 1,370. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 326 and closed at Rs. 309.

Trams and Steams were quiet, but steady.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	385	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1,012	8
100 CENTURY	246	4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	282	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	250	10
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	410	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-7-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	146	4
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	202	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	75	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	148	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	350	10
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	625	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1.365	0
250 Model	56	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	313	12
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	295	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2 210	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	104	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	280	0
100 Swan	120	10
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	6
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1593	12
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	392	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3)	126	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5-8-0	
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	136	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	4
200 Oriental (125)	4,650	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	147	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1,530	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 27

Bombay Dyeing (1000) 1005 997 1012 995 1010 1007 1012

Century (245/10) 245 243 246 240 245 246

Central India (284/6) 285 280 278 282

Kohinoor (350) 350 351 347 350

New Great (308/12) 312 308 311 307 311 313

Simplex (104/6) 101 104

Swadeshi (283/12) 283 280

Associated Cement (137/8) 137 138 135 137 136/8

Tata Hydro (154/11) 153

Tata Power (1447/8) 1442 1425 1440 1427 1432 1437

Tram Ord. (117/8) 116 115 116

Tata Steel Defd (1425) 1422 1372 1395 1350 1370 1362 1377 1370

T Steel Ord (325/8) 326 318 320 321 318 320 306 315 311 314 312 309

Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/8) 166

Bellapur (179/6) 180 175 178 175 178

B Steam (251/4) 248 250 248

B Burma (722/8) 725 720 716 725

BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	115	10	
50 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8	
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0	
100 Karachi (4)	271	4	
100 Poona (4)	212	8	
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	195	0	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	153	12	
1400 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,437	8	
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4	
100 C. Province	98	0	
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	97	0	
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	0	
500 Tapti Valley	766	4	
MININGS.			
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	8	8	
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	8	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	36	4	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	60	0	
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1370	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	309	0	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	325	0	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	178	2	
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	876	4	
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12	
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	725	0	
50 D. County. (Rs. 8)	247	8	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	7	6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-[illegible]	95	0	
100 I. BLEACHING (D[illegible]	147	8	
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs.	49	0	
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	729	12	X.D
20 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	83	0	
15 Scindia	24	12	
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	0	
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1507	8	
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285	6	
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	0	
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8	
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	108	0	
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	10	
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1547	8	
6 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8	
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	0	
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12	
DEBENTURES.			
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14	
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	10	
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12	
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6	

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 27

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
4 per cent 1947 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P No. Cash 98/11/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
5 per cent 1939/44 105
6 per cent 1940/43 108
5 1/2 per cent 1945/50 Loan 103

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112/4
5 per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/12
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 110
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 93/11 and closed at Rs. 98/10/6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 27

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/2
Bank's buying T T 264 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1101
Bank's buying T T 1121

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 5/8

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/8

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.99.56 26th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 27th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 27th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 27th instant
Java London 8.96 27th instant
London Paris 147.10 26th instant
London Belgium 29.36 26th instant
London Switzerland 21.59 3/4 26th instant
London Berlin 12.37 7/8 26th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 26th instant
London New York 4.99.47 26th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 1/4 26th instant
London Italy 94.90 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 27-0-0 25th instant
Gold £7-0-1 26th instant
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 25th instant
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 26th instant
Silver London Forward 19 9/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 9/16 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 26th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 26th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Sports Jottings From Here And There

ISLINGTON CORINTHIANS IN BENGAL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Islington Corinthians, the famous soccer team of Britain landed in Bombay on November 11—a day later than the scheduled time. The delay was due to the late arrival of the ship. It was a red-letter-day in the history of Indian football,—for they were not only the first British team to pay a visit to our country but they were also the first team from Europe. The Chinese Olympic team who came here last year were the first foreign team to honour us with a visit. Unlike the Chinese team, the Corinthians did not have a match in this city. So the football-loving public of Bombay did not have an opportunity of seeing these famous exponents of British Soccer in action. For this omission we have to thank those who have the destiny of Indian football in their hands. If Bombay has any 'guts', she would not take this calculated slight lying down.

CALCUTTA'S ENTHUSIASM.

When the Corinthians were in Calcutta, I had to go there on personal business. So I had an opportunity of witnessing them on the field of play. Their first engagement was with the Mahomedan Sporting, the Calcutta League Champions for the last four years. Weeks before the arrival of the tourists in India, Bengal—nay, the whole of Eastern India—had been buzzing with excitement and enthusiasm. All the seats open for reservation had been booked days in advance. Only the unreserved portions of the stands—charges being Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-2—were left for booking on the days of the matches. What a crowd it was! We do not see anything like it even in our Quadrangular Festivals.

THE PITY OF IT!

It was a surging mass of humanity all around the field. On the mound in front of the Fort, there must have been thousands of 'free' on lookers—in Calcutta they compute it between forty and sixty thousand. Only a glance would convince anybody of the immensity of the crowd and the depth of their enthusiasm for Soccer. It is a matter of unbounded pity that Calcutta with all her resources and advantages does not possess a permanent stadium still! So much money is wasted every year in putting up the stands and the game is poorer for it.

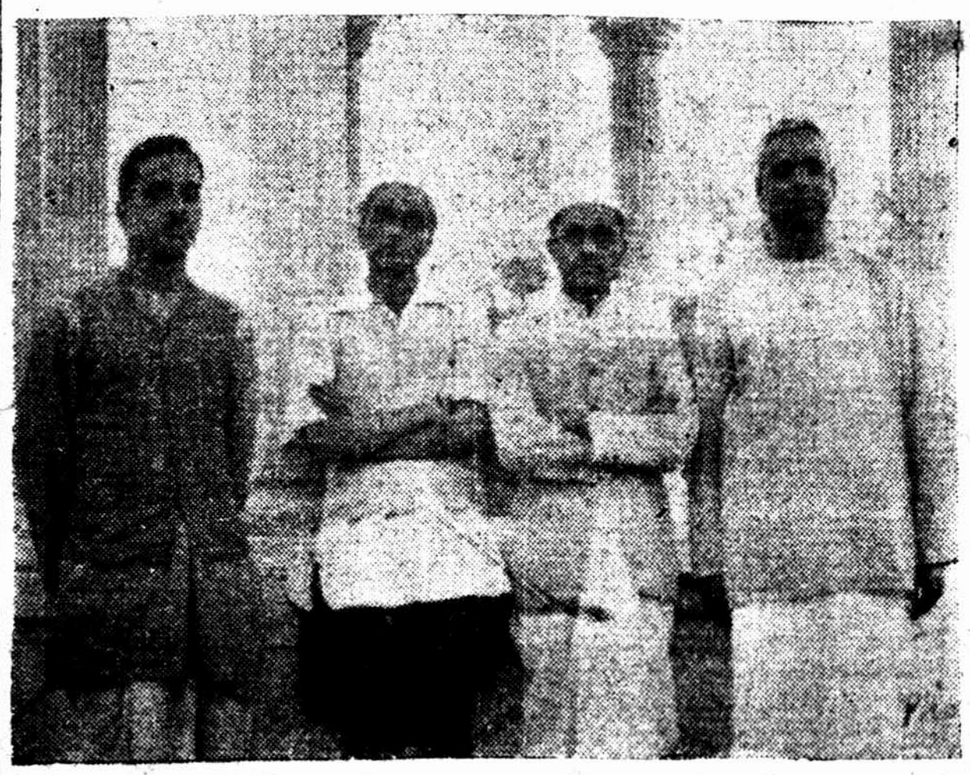
UNIMPRESSIVE OPENING.

Owing to the delay caused on the way, the Corinthians had to play their first match on Saturday the very day they arrived in Calcutta. They had, therefore, no time to relax their stiff muscles or study the local conditions. In such a case, they were not expected to produce anything like their usual form. On the other hand, some of the Mahomedan players were observing "Roza" fasting. Consequently, they were not in a position to exhibit their best colours. As might be expected, the contest did not reach any great heights. It was a ding-dong affair on the whole. Neither side had the advantage of scoring even once. The huge crowd left the field disappointed at the poor show.

MOST THRILLING.

The second match was with the Cra[illegible] Mohan Bagan team on Tuesd[illegible] By this time the visitors had found their bearing and were ready for a mighty tussle with the Indian combination. It turned out to be a magnificent fight. The tourists won the verdict by a solitary goal but the honours of the battle were really with the home team. The Corinthians are a fast dashing lot with excellent understanding between themselves. But they found the speed and team-work of the Indian XI very difficult to negotiate.

Devika Rani and party witnessing Wrestling match.



Prominent Congress Workers in Mysore: Mr. K. A. Venketramiah Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Messrs. Chengalrai Reddi and B. N. Gupta.

MOHAN BAGAN'S BAD LUCK.

They were simply overwhelmed with attacks from all sides and it was sheer bad luck on the part of the Mohan Bagans which kept them from scoring. The shot which K. Bhattacharjee took at the Corinthian goal was a brilliant piece of work. But it struck the cross-piece and went out of harm's way for the tourists. There were thrilling episodes, from start to finish and the tourists heaved a sigh of relief when the final whistle rang down the curtain. The Corinthians readily acknowledged the fact that in the Mohan Bagans, they found the stiffest opposition since they left their homeland. It is a tribute which the Mohan Bagan will cherish in their memory for many a day.

CORINTHIAN STYLE.

On the following day, the tourists met an I. F. A. XI. On paper this was the strongest combination which the Corinthians met and are likely to face in India. But what was strength on paper was weak on the field. Individually each of the players was a gem but the spirit of cohesion and understanding was lacking in them. They did not have sufficient practice together to form them into a solid whole. The visitors, on the other hand, had got themselves used to the local conditions. They gave a marvellous display of team-work and positional play. They followed the "W" formation in the attacking line and had the centre-half playing in the second line of defence. Supported as these tactics were by long passing bouts, the I. F. A. team found some of their movements exceedingly disconcerting. On the top of it, the Corinthians used their body-weight in a most aggressive manner which converted the tussle into a rigorous fight.

BAD MANNERS.

So much so was the heat generated in the match that the referee had a difficult task to keep the players in check. The behaviour of the visiting players on this occasion was reprehensible. They went to the length of questioning the referee's decisions. This was, of course, greatly resented by the crowd. After the match Tom Smith, Manager of the Corinthians, explained that the type of charging in which his men were revelling was very common in Europe and was perfectly legal according to their standard. He even went to the length of advising our players to cultivate it, so that they might fight European teams on even terms. However that may be, the visitors were penalised with two spot kicks. Had they converted the first one, the battle might have taken a different turn. Failing which it ended in a draw, each side scoring once.

TOURISTS' TRIUMPH.

The Corinthians last engagement in Calcutta was with the I. F. A.'s Indian XI. It was said to be a fixture against All-India. But the title was changed at the eleventh hour, evidently at the direction of the Federation Headquarters. The reason must be that there was no All-India Selection Committee to choose the side. And the selections by the I. F. A. could not by any means be called a truly representative one. As a matter of fact, the selection of this side left much room for controversy. Even at Calcutta it did not receive cordial approval from all quarters. As might be supposed, this picked-up team without any combined practice played like a disjointed lot, which gave the tourists plenty of loopholes to make their way into the net. This they found twice during the day to the utter discomfiture of the local side. May be, with a little luck, the Indians might have drawn the battle, as they had equal opportunities to score. But there was no question about the superiority of the touring team.

HATS OFF TO DACCA.

After this convincing display against an All-India side, the Corinthians went to Dacca where their colours were lowered by the local Sporting Association. It was not a snap victory, as the result of the return match would prove. On the latter occasion, the visitors won by a solitary goal scored when the home players had given up opposition thinking that the referee had blown for offside. In any case, the Dacca team has shown that the tourists can be defeated and I shall not be at all surprised if they meet with more defeats before they have completed their engagements in this country. The entire Soccer India would take their hats off to Dacca for their glorious victory.

WASTE OF MONEY.

Now the question is, was it worth our while to invite the Islington Corinthians at such a huge expense. The considered opinion of most critics—and I had many occasions to discuss with several prominent ones in Calcutta—is that it was not. It is a waste of money. Bombay may well congratulate herself for the saving of her wealth in this respect. For a poor country like India it is a heavy drain. And it should be scrupulously avoided in future. India should concentrate on official visits and tours to foreign lands. She cannot afford so-called instructional tours or entertaining trips at the present state of her depleted wealth. At the same time I hope the tourists who are now on a visit to our country would thoroughly enjoy their trip and carry home fine recollections of our hospitality and sportsmanship. Let their tour be a success, so that Indian teams may receive similar treatment when they return the visit to England in the near future.

Story Of Modern Type-writer

Experts Are At Wits' End To Devise Non-Stop Carriage With Automatic Adjustment

Just seventy years ago this month, Sholes, father of the modern typewriter, invented his first machine. His was by no means the first attempt to set letters on paper by mechanical means, but it is regarded as the beginning of the typewriter as we know it to-day.

Some hundred years ago an American, Mr. Austin Burt, produced a machine known as a typographer. It was capable of reproducing letters and words, but the process of manipulation involved some complicated manoeuvres.

Next Mr. Charles Thurber, also an American, set to work to improve upon Burt's typographer and produced a much more advanced machine. It was large. It was clumsy. But it carried many of the devices common to the modern typewriter. It had a roller and a means of spacing.

There is one odd fact common to all these early machines. They were never intended for use by normal people. They were meant to help the blind. Not for many years afterwards was any substitute for the pen deemed necessary for ordinary people.

In 1867 Mr. Pratt produced another machine which was exhibited to the Society of Arts in London. It stirred mild interest. Then Mr. C. Latham Sholes began to take an interest in typewriters. Between 1867 and 1873, he produced some twenty-five typewriters all of which worked quite well, for a while. Then, with depressing regularity, they broke down.

Undaunted, Mr. Sholes worked on until one day he made a machine and put it in the hands of the Remington Company. They went ahead with a will, but even nine years later they were not selling more than sixteen hundred machines a year.

CHINESE KEYBOARD.

Some extraordinary typewriters have been produced. One made by the Hammond Company for Li Hung Chang was fitted with twenty sets of characters. Each of the twenty sets was made by hand. When this machine reached Pekin it inspired one ingenious person to devise a typewriter capable of typing in Chinese. He worked out an abbreviated form of Chinese which required only 250 characters. His typewriter was to have been five times the width of a normal machine and would have cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of seven hundred pounds. Unfortunately, at the last moment, his backers withdrew.

Probably the most expensive typewriter ever produced was the model ordered by the Tsarina of Russia. Black colouring gave way to blue, while the framework was inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The polished parts of the machine, normally produced in steel, were cast in solid gold. Real African ivory formed the keys.

A number of ancient typewriters are kept in the Science Museum, South Kensington, but by far the finest collection in this country is privately owned. Commander R. T. Gould has an intimate knowledge of typewriters and their ancestors. See him seated at a sixty-year-old model, and he looks as much at home as the perfect secretary.

Perhaps the most interesting machine in his collection is a Sholes-Densmore dating back to 1874. These machines were manufactured in limited quantities, each of them weighing some fifty pounds. They wrote capitals only and you could not see what you were typing.

Now the experts are trying to devise a carriage which automatically readjusts itself at the end of each line. With such a machine you would not need to swing up the roller as you finish each line. You could type continuously.

Contracts On Baked Clay Tablets

Excavation Near Babylon Throws Light On Antiquity Of Banking

The trade of banking is one of immemorial antiquity and although it has developed with changed conditions, in essentials it is to-day hardly different from that known to have been in existence well over two thousand years ago.

In Babylonia, before coinage was known and while blocks of copper and ingots of silver and gold were used in commerce, there existed a system of banking which has been described as unexpectedly complete and well-developed.

STATE BANKERS

At the time when Babylon was the greatest city on earth the banking house of Egibi and Company flourished as State Bankers for at least 150 years. Established presumably in the reign of Sennacherib this bank has been traced through five generations down to the reign of Darius. Banking instruments in vogue about that time have been discovered and have been classified as follows:—(1) Simple obligations. (2) Obligations with a penal clause in case of default. (3) Obligations with a guarantee of a third party. (4) Obligations payable to a third party. (5) Drafts drawn up on one place and payable at another.

Of the latter, the following, which dates between 500 B.C. and 600 B.C., has been quoted as an example:—"Four minas fifteen shekels of silver (credit) of Ardo-Nana, son of Yakin, upon Mardukabalusur, son of Mardukbalatirib, in the town of Orchoe. Mardukbalatirib will pay in the month of tibil, four minas fifteen shekels of silver to Belabaliddin, son of Sennaidour, the 14 Arakh-Samma in the 2nd year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon."

Everything is provided for in this contract. The date, the time of payment, the payee, the amount, the drawer and the drawee are specified, and the parties are identified. These drafts or letters of credit were drawn on a fresh tablet, which was then baked, and thus became enduring and negotiable. Frequently the payee's designation was omitted, making them as drafts payable to bearer and freely transferable. Being hard and solid they could not be transferred by endorsement.

In the last century excavation operations near the site of the City of Babylon brought to light original contracts on baked clay tablets of sales of slaves, and of sale and transfer of lands with maps and plans attached; also records of loans on land and on house property.

In Europe the earliest public bank appears to have been the Bank of Venice, which was established as a State Bank about 1157, and for centuries managed the public debt, but dit not engage in banking business till 1587, when it received money on deposit and discounted bills.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO NORTH POLE

Land Of Eskimos May Become Tourists' Paradise

Within our life-times the drear wastes of the Arctic Circle may become one of the most thickly populated centres of the world. Transport systems will radiate from it, factories and homes be set up there.

The North Pole itself is likely to become an attractive resort for tourists.

For 40,000 Russian workmen are now in the Far North effecting the transformation, under Professor Otto Schmidt.

We think of the northern territories in terms of Eskimos, igloos, seals, a non-stop sun, and a cracked tableland of ice. But Professor Schmidt has found evidence of incalculable mineral wealth, including good and platinum, as well as sources of oil.

Mines, power stations, and manufacturing plants will spring from these natural resources. The oil, refined, will supply the aeroplanes which will be droning their way across the whole world before we are much older.

The area to be developed is thirty times the size of England, and will support thirty times the population. Living there will be far healthier than it is here. The cold, dry air is a tonic. All chest-sufferers will find it a paradise.

BALLOON HOSPITALS.

The professor even visualises vast floating hospitals over the Pole, supported by balloons. Patients in these will get the very best of the air, unspoilt by the industrial gases nearer the earth.

The problem of food supply has already been examined with most encouraging results. Fresh vegetables, such as cabbages and cucumbers, are being successfully grown there to feed the workmen.

Scientists have produced types of wheat and oat seeds which flourish there. Indeed, the crops yield more and grow faster than in more southerly parts.

This is by far the biggest colonising and industrialising task ever undertaken by men. And it is being done scientifically and thoroughly. The best brains in Russia are occupied on it, and an annual sum of £250,000,000 is being granted for the work.

Trees, too, are being planted.

Sir Charles Tegart, formerly Calcutta Police Chief, now out to put Palestine in order.

The threatened world shortage of timber—due to our ruthless stripping of American and Empire forests in recent years, without replanting—may be averted by this new move.

In a hundred years British industry and importance may have suffered from the enterprise.

But we may count on one advantage—Europe will probably become more peaceful. For if the world's wealth shifts north, so will the storm centres where war arises.

BORATED
TALCUM POWDER
For
Toilet and Nursery
Delicately Scented
and Antiseptic
Wonderfully Refreshing
after Daily Shave

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : : : BOMBAY.
Agents: Orient Drug Agency
Princess Street, Bombay.

WHITE LEPROSY
AND
LEUCODERMA
A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL
It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.
VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 180, P. O. Katri Sarai, (Gaya)

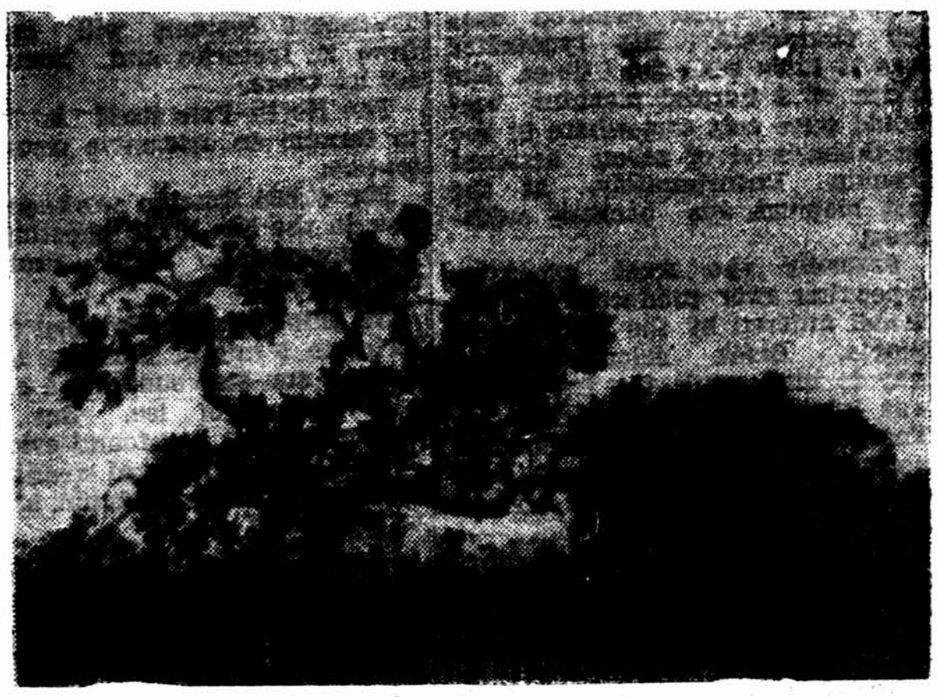
LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B C.), Panchpota, Bengal.

The first meeting of the National Scouters' Union was held at its headquarters at the Fellowship School on Saturday, 13th November, under the Presidentship of the Principal of the School. About thirty Scouters were present. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a constitution and then the scouters informally discussed the recent developments in the Scout world. The coming National Conference at Allahabad has created enthusiastic interest among the scouters and they discussed the various problems which the Conference would have to tackle. The majority of scouters were against making any compromises with regard to the principles and ideals of the National Association, but all were unanimous in extending the heartiest goodwill to the Seva Samiti in their endeavour to bring unity to the National Scout world. The scouters discussed the scheme of Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath which proposed a National Scout Bureau for India, but they were unable to see how such a Bureau could bring genuine unity to the Scout world. In the absence of details of the scheme no definite verdict was pronounced but it was felt that difficulties could be overcome if Mr. Kamath could forward his scheme in detail at the Allahabad Conference. It is likely

Scouter J. B. Peters of the Nagpada Troop.

that a representative of the National Scouters' Union will accompany the representatives of the Provincial Council to the Conference.

Baloo does not appear to have taken a helpful attitude in his recent writings in the "Times of India". It is queer that he now protests that a good many decisions have been reached over the heads of scoutmasters in the B. P. Movement. This sudden love for the rank and file is inexplicable since for more than a decade their existence was hardly noticed. There was no protest when the unrepresentative and undemocratic Commissioners, especially in the Indian Headquarters, bossed over the Indian show and turned down any progressive desire to nationalise Scouting. This sudden love for the rank and file seems to be a belated attempt to keep alive the new thoroughly discarded B. P. Movement. Behind his statements there appears a veiled indirection against the Provincial Association, and especially against



A scouter of The I. N. S. A. surveying the neighbourhood.

Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy. We do not, however, feel that his desire to see the disgruntled elements in the B. P. step out to leave the line clear for reactionaries will bear fruit. As a matter of fact the rank and file is almost unanimous in feeling that the Provincial Association has not gone far enough and their pace is extremely slow. And it was the realisation of this state of affairs which made the Bombay Association shirk the verdict of the Provincial Association.

Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji

With the return of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji from Europe the work of the I. N. S. A. is bound to prosper He is evidently pleased to see that his futile attempts in the past in the B. P. Movement have borne fruit in other quarters. His enthusiasm has doubled in the national Scout world and he is keen to see the I. N. S. A. establish itself on a high level of efficiency with a keen sense of duty. His disgust for the old tomfoolery and "dress parades" of the B. P. Movement, shrouded in an atmosphere of unreality and vain show will create the right atmosphere of hard work and conscious education in the new movement. The I. N. S. A. earnestly hopes that he will prove a tower of strength for our pioneering venture, and the few things that he has already done or promises to do augurs well and our hopes shall not go in vain.

The Triennial Conference has ended leaving a lesson for all that the tide of nationalism will always surge forward and the self-respect of nations will always be vindicated. The results of the Conference were a foregone conclusion. Long before the Conference, the Governor of Bombay had refused to act as Chief Scout. Whilst we welcome the decision to end the Imperialist link, we wonder why the Chief Scout of India is left to decide what place he will occupy in the new movement. The National Scout Movement does neither require a Chief Scout nor a patron if he is to be the official head of a government, unless he is prepared to pay the necessary donation of a patron, and H. E. the Viceroy should be no exception to this rule.

It is difficult to understand or interpret the decision "that Scouting in India ought increasingly to be controlled by Indians". National Scouting in India will remain under the control of the chosen representatives of Scouts, whether they be Indian or foreigners. Men like Mr. Hogg must gracefully retire from their positions. But the fact that the B. P. Association is not yet prepared to answer the call of the times is seen by the election of Sir Douglas Young, Mr. S. F. Grant and Mr. F. S. Young to the Headquarters Council. To be frank these gentlemen had no business to be there.

The drafting of a new constitution will not prevent the youth of this country from boldly accepting the lead of the National Association which has already a Constitution that ought to satisfy anyone who is sincere about his talk of nationalisation of the Movement.

We welcome the decision of the body to attend the Conference summoned by the Seva Samiti at Allahabad and we hope that the Bombay Association will follow suit. The I. N. S. A. is prepared to go to the Conference to meet their brothers of the old association which is no more acceptable to the youth of this country in a spirit of "tolerance, loyalty and discipline", but they will own only one loyalty, unswerving loyalty to the Motherland. Compromises are possible in the general framework of the constitution, but there will be no compromise on the fundamental principle of unalloyed nationalisation and unfailing loyalty to the country without exposing the young to the old fear and torture of dual and conflicting loyalties. The I. N. S. A. will prefer to march even alone and undaunted but it will not lower the Ideal which it has held out before the youth of this country. The representatives of the B. P. Movement are most welcome to the Conference, but they should be prepared for radical changes that are demanded by the changed conditions at the present day. Let there be no quibbling and no concessions which will remain seeds of suspicion and conflict in the future. The dismal cloud of Imperialism with its trail of interfering officialdom must disappear before the pure ideals of the Scout Movement which is and must remain a thoroughly and purely educational movement. The problem is not a problem of constitutions and words but a simple demand for change of leadership. Neither titles nor positions will determine the leadership of the movement, but men with unfailing loyalty to Scout ideals of Brotherhood, Service and self-effacement.

The Conference at Allahabad will be a momentous one. May it lead to unity and the establishment of the scout spirit.

The I.N.S.A., promises to attend the Conference in a spirit of sweet reasonableness, with a mind free of all prejudices and past angers, however justified they might have been, because they know by serving Unity, they will serve India best. Only let none demand loyalties we fear to owe, loyalties which have no place in the educational background of the pure Scout Movement. Let us all meet in the name of our Motherland, for our Motherland, and unity shall be ours.

The following circular letter has been sent by the I. N. S. A. together with its constitution to all Scout Associations in India, to Principals of Schools and to Municipalities and District Local Boards:

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding herewith a copy of the Constitution of the Indian National Scout Association which was organised in Bombay some months ago for the purpose of creating in India a tho-

Scouter N. J. Mehta of the Pupils' Own School, Vile Parle, one of India's representatives at Berlin Olympic.

roughly National Scout Movement which can command the willing allegiance of the Youth of India.

Recent occurrences in the Indian Scout world have proved beyond doubt that the existing Scout movements in India in some way or other do not contribute in full measure to the training of Indian children as required under the present changed conditions of the country.

There is an urgent need to-day of straightforward and efficient leadership in every aspect of our national life, and the Scout Movement can contribute a good deal to this if there is in India to-day a Movement which could appeal to the young generation of every community irrespective of the religious and political leanings of themselves or their parents.

The National Scout Association is organised to answer such a need and to spread throughout the country a virile movement

(Continued on page 42.)

Sport From All Quarters

AUSTRALIAN TEAM'S TOUR

Fixture List Approved By Board Of Control

Australian Board of Control approved the fixtures arranged for the Australian team when they visit England next summer. The complete itinerary is as follows:—

April 30, Worcestershire.

May 4, Oxford Univ.; 7, Leicestershire; 11, Cambridge Univ.; 14, M.C.C.; 18, Northamptonshire; 21, Surrey; 25, Hampshire (Southampton); 28, Middlesex.

June 1, Gloucestershire (Reigate), 4, Essex (Southend); 10, first Test Match (Trent Bridge); 15, Gentlemen of England (Lord's); 18, Lancashire; 24, second Test match (Lord's); 29, Derbyshire.

July 2, Yorkshire (Sheffield); 8, third Test match (Old Trafford); 13, Warwickshire; 16, Nottinghamshire; 22, fourth Test match (Leeds); 27, Somerset (Taunton); 30, Glamorgan (Swansea).

August 4, Scotland (Dundee, two days); 6, Scotland (Glasgow, one day); 8, Durham (two days); 10, Surrey; 13, Kent (Canterbury); 17, The Army (Aldershot, two days); 20, fifth Test match (The Oval); 27, Sussex (Hove); 31, an England XI (Blackpool).

Sept. 3, Sir Pelham Warner's XI, (Folkestone); 10, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI, (Scarborough); 15, Gentlemen of Ireland (Dublin).

LAWN TENNIS DATES FOR 1938

At a meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation in Paris the following dates for the principal championships in Europe next year were fixed:—Feb. 12-20, French covered courts; April 23-30, British hard courts; June 2-12, French hard courts; June 20-July 2, British grass courts (Wimbledon); July 8-17, German championships.

The first round of the Davis Cup tournament in the European zone will be finished by May 10, the second round by May 22, and the third by May 31. The semi-finals will be played on July 22, 23, and 24, and the final on July 29, 30, and 31.

SCHOOL SPORTS TOUR

During the Autumn holidays, beginning from October 20, a combined hockey and cricket team of the Alexandra High School, Bhopal, started on a tour of the U. P. and C. P., visiting Jubulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Bareilly, Moradabad, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior and Jhansi.

The team played sixteen matches in all and resulted as under:

WON	.....	10
LOST	.....	3
DREW	.....	3

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, who is an old boy of this institution, defrayed all the expenses of the tour.

DARK BLUE TO CAPTAIN KENT

F. G. H. Chalk, the Oxford University Blue, has been appointed captain of Kent for 1938.

Primo Carnera's Vanished Earnings

Ex-World's Heavy-Weight Champion Earned Nothing During Last Two Years

Primo Carnera, former world's heavyweight champion, was not present at the first meeting of his creditors in London.

His statement of affairs showed liabilities of £4,324, consisting of a judgment debt for income-tax of £124 and a claim by Miss Emilia Tersini for £4,200 under a judgment obtained in a breach of promise action.

Mr. C. T. Newman, Assistant Official Receiver, said that Carnera had disclosed no assets, and he believed the debt had been assigned.

"A good many people had the idea that some professional boxers earn fabulous sums of money and are wealthy people", Mr. Newman said.

"In this case, as in many others, these fabulous sums soon disappear, and it is a matter of surprise to the man in the street to find that one who has recently been a boxing champion is absolutely devoid of assets."

In his deficiency account Carnera showed he was insolvent in October, 1936, to the extent of £4,324.

EXHIBITION SPARRING

Since that time he had earned £520 from exhibition sparring, mainly in Italy, and he had spent that sum on living expenses. The receiving order was made on October 14.

Permission was given by the Court for Carnera to leave the country for a short period. He had undertaken to return in about six weeks.

He had stated that he had earned nothing during the last two years from any fights.

Carnera had been bankrupt in America, having filed his own petition.

The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

McGRORY HELD TO A DRAW

The feather-weight champion of Great Britain, Johnny McGrory, failed to impress in his 10-round fight at Colston Hall, Bristol, recently, with George Williams (Wales), who deservedly earned a draw with the Scot.

The champion failed to produce his normal form, and few solid blows were exchanged. McGrory opened at a fast pace, but the Welshman declined to mix matters, and boxed cleverly at close range. McGrory's punches lacked their usual power.

Williams' defence was first rate, and with adroit headwork he flipped many of the champion's left leads. Williams took the ninth round, shaking the champion with left and rights to the head, while in the final session. Williams twice forced the fight to his opponent, after taking two hard rights to the body.

GIRL ACCUSES TOMMY FARR

Tommy Farr, British and Empire heavyweight boxing champion, of Slough, is named defendant in a case at Bridgend Police Court.

Miss Clarice Switen (23), of Fuchsia Cottage, New Road, Porthcawl, is suing for an affiliation order in respect of a child of which Farr is alleged to be the father.

Until recently, Miss Switen was employed as an assistant at a Porthcawl multiple store.

Mr. W. M. Thomas, solicitor, of Bridgend, is appearing for Miss Switen, and Messrs Morgan, Bruce and Nicholas, of Pontypridd, have been instructed to appear for Farr.

Counsel are expected to be briefed by both parties.

FOOTBALL TRIAL MATCH IN LAHORE

The fourth trial match of the N.-W. India Football Association clubs was played on November 21, on the Aitchison College grounds, Lahore.

Owing to it being the month of Ramzan, most of the players from Peshawar had expressed their inability to participate, Rashid, from Kohat, and Karamat, from Peshawar, however, put in an appearance and created a good impression.

The following players were tried:—

Forbes, Naim, Inderjit, Khuda Bux, Harbhajan, Vas Dev, Fida, A. Shafiq, Mushtaq, Kazim, Narinjan Singh, Dhanwant, Morris, Hari Chand, Karamat, Dassanda, Norris, Aziz, Ijit Singh, Rashid, Ihsan, Faiz Ahmad, M. Abdullah, Lajpat.

DEATH OF SOMERSET CRICKETER

Well-known in cricket circles, Mr. William Nichols Roe, 76, died following an operation in a London nursing home. Mr. Roe was in his younger days a fine cricketer. He played for Somerset from 1879 to 1899, although intermittently, as he was a master at Elstree School. He captained Somerset in 1889.

His outstanding achievement was at Cambridge. He was at Magdalene College and played in the match between the Long Vacation clubs of Emmanuel and Caius in 1881. Emmanuel were a man short, and the Caius captain did not object.

Roe went on to score 415 not out, and he chided the scorer for giving him a run short, for he always counted his score carefully.

DEATH OF FAGU RAM

Faithful Servant Of Calcutta Cricket Club For Over 50 Years

Cricket lovers in Calcutta and many of those in retirement at Home, will learn with regret of the death of Fagu Ram, head of the ground stall of the Calcutta Cricket Club which he had served faithfully for more than fifty years. After a short illness he has died.

Fagu Ram obtained employment on the ground staff of the C. C. C. at the age of thirteen or fourteen and quite early showed a real fondness for cricket—his bowling and fielding earning the praise and respect of such great men as Lord Hawke and Ranjitsinhji.

In 1903 he was invited to take part in trials at Bombay for sending a team to England, and distinguished himself as a bowler (against the Rest he took seven wickets). Arrangements however for the proposed visit to England did not materialize

Leading Calcutta Cricket Club batsmen and even those of visiting teams, always obtained net practice from the bowling of Fagu Ram. The condition of the Eden Gardens ground is a tribute to his ability. He loved every blade of grass on it and he used to tend it with jealous care.—"The Statesman."

BRITISH CYCLISTS SET UP RECORDS

British cyclists have secured three world's records in special attempts on the new Milan track.

A. V. Mills and W. G. Paul broke the tandem hour record, unpaced, by covering 49 kilometres 991 metres (31.06 miles).

The previous best was 49k 36m by the French professionals Richard and Pecquex.

H. Hill set up new amateur figures for the hour, unpaced, with 44k 490m (27.64 miles), beating the 43k 609m by Sabonetti (Italy).

Hill also broke the half-hour record with 22k 380m.

EX-BOXER JUDGE'S "CHALLENGE" AT 66

Mr. Justice Charles is 66 years old. But.....

When counsel suggested in the King's Bench that a man of 30 ought not to make an attack on a man of 59, the Judge retorted.

"Don't say that I a... 59, but if a young man of 30 knocks me about he will know all about it!"

Counsel: "He would not know the record of your lordship's youth."

Mr. Justice Charles was a keen amateur boxer at his public school, Clifton, Bristol, and at New College, Oxford.

STEVENS GIVING UP BOXING

Owing to failing eyesight, Laurie Stevens, South African holder of the British Empire light-weight championship, is to give up boxing.

Arsenal have signed H. Waller, a 20-year-old, centre-half from Ouston United a Durham club

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

There is a boy who thinks too highly of himself. He is always in the right; at least he thinks that he always is. And if somebody happen to disagree with him or cannot be convinced by him, he is simply surprised.

This dear little thing trots out his imaginary perfection on almost every conceivable occasion and blissfully forgets his own defects. This sort of thing ordinarily, should not prove irritating. But think of his sister, who being conceited herself finds her own egotism clashing with his practically every time....

Both of them came to me the other day. And, do you know, how I satisfied them—or thought, I had satisfied them? I just put each one's point of view before the other, and I told each one that he was right and that she also was right! I cannot say if they took my judgment seriously, but if they did, well and good indeed.

So that is the point. It becomes inconvenient and in many cases annoying if you cannot see the other person's point of view. This does not apply to you only, but also to the other person concerned. And, if you cannot see his view-point, or if you refuse to consider his view-point, why should you demand that he should agree with you or just tell you that he has been convinced?

Mind you, I do not want you to think low of yourselves, rather you must think high of yourselves; but of course, I should emphasise, not "too high". If you cannot think of yourselves highly, I would be ashamed. On the other hand, if you begin to think of yourselves too highly, and "put in airs," that would be disgraceful.

In short, what I expect of you is that you shall try to see the other person's view-point, as you would that he should see yours. Certainly he is not always in the right; similarly you may also not be always in the right. Give allowances, therefore, and learn to tolerate—Thus let the world go on smoothly and peacefully!

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

It has now been definitely decided to hold the 4th All-India Children's Gathering at Bombay from 25th to 28th December 1937 both days inclusive. Full preparations are ahead for keeping the children guests comfortable during their short stay here.

Nice lodging and boarding arrangements for girls and boys separately will be made. They will be taken round to show the important scenes and views of Bombay. Besides, there will be Exhibition, Sports, and various kinds of entertainments.

I do hope many of you will take part in the proceedings and functions of this annual gathering of all-India Children. The Publicity Secretary further informs:—

The first meeting of the members of the reception committee was held on Sunday, November 14 at the Fellowship High School, Mr. S. U. Shukla presiding.

Several committees were set up to carry on the work of the Gathering. It is expected that about a thousand children from outside and about ten thousand local children will take part in Gathering.

We invite suggestions and cooperation from all enthusiastic workers and those interested in Children's activities.

For all details, please write to the General Secretary, All-India Children's Gathering, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send Birthday Greetings to my following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week from 28th November to 4th December 1937. May every one of them have the best of health and happiness now and always!

1. Bro. Shreekant Mehta.
2. Bro. Prakash Saxena.
3. Sis. Fatima Iqbal.
4. Sis. Lata Sandal.
5. Sis. Ruby Variava.
6. Bro. Priya Kishen.
7. Bro. Jal Manekshaw.
8. Bro. Harish Mukherjee.
9. Sis. Sushila Desai.
10. Bro. Md. Hussain Jamal.
11. Bro. Hans Klien.
12. Sis. Joan Ayling.
13. Sir. Usha Parekh.
14. Bro. Vishram Mody.
15. Bro Ganpat Telang.

MARCHESE MARCONI.

(By Bro. Ramniklal M. Kothari).

Marconi, one of the greatest scientists of the present days and inventor of the commercial wireless telegraphy and telephony, was born in Bologna on 25th April 1874. He was the son of an Italian father and an Irish mother.

He was not very brilliant when he was at school. But he became interested in Physics and Chemistry when he was twenty. He began to perform experiments on electromagnetic waves on the lines of the German Scientist, named Herz.

He was the first scientist who saw the possibilities of practical use and commercial application of these waves. He went to England and performed further experiments there. He took the first patent for wireless telegraphy in 1896.

Although not the actual inventor of wireless, it was he who first saw its great possibilities. And it was he who, by his wonderful investigating ability, discovered so many of the facts about the other which have produced broadcasting and wireless telegraphy as we now know it.

Wireless telegraphy is very useful to ships and aeroplanes. When they are in danger the wireless operators send S. O. S. messages to the shores and other ships near by through wireless telegraphy. The Radio sets work on the principle of wireless waves.

Indeed, the Wireless has made it possible to send messages, speech and music throughout the world instantaneously. And, therefore, Marconi should be considered as one of the biggest benefactors of the world. He died on the 20th July last—but, the Wireless will keep his name ever fresh and alive!

A DANCE DRAMA.

(By N. M.)

On Sunday, November 14, almost unintentionally I stumbled into the St. Xavier's College Hall. I was of course prepared for some fun, for it had come to my ears that children of the Pupils' Own School were going to dance out a full drama that day. I wondered however, if these youngsters could do it. But they did it, and did it amazingly well!

The whole performance was carried through with such ease and total absence of any shyness that I at least felt most pleased with it. The drama had for its theme rather too philosophical an idea. And did the children enter into that spirit? I say definitely yes.

The young girl of thirteen who had the main role came out far beyond expectations. And so did the rest of her group, who apparently had a clear idea of their steps and movements. Not one erred; not one paused.

And the group of little ones between eight and twelve: It was indeed surprising how carefree dancing was combined with such grace! There was something more too. A tiny girl—I don't think she was more than six—had a solo all to herself. And she moved about the stage like a born-dancer! It was lovely how every time she responded to the change of rhythm.

Well, I have told you how children danced. Let me now congratulate the School authorities for this perfect piece of artistic production. The service they are rendering to education by preparing and helping children to such artistic taste and technical mastery is surely praiseworthy.

I understand they are going out on a tour to Lucknow, Calcutta and Shantiniketan, this December: So let me wish them all success every-where!

Note:

Unfortunately I was not able to witness this Dance-Drama myself owing to another previous appointment. The above one is an appreciation sent to me by a brother. He has described the Dance-Drama for you as he should have done, without indulging into its technicalities.

I have given place to it here along with the photographs taken on the occasion, with a hope that the children-readers of our "Oomer" may also be attracted to this noble art; and if possible they may try to acquire it.

Perhaps the Entertainment Committee of the forthcoming All-India Children's Gathering also will give us a feast of such dances, and fix up a beautiful programme for the children to show their talents and for the visitors to appreciate them.

Well, there will be many more

PICTURES

THE PICTURES APPEARING IN THESE PAGES TODAY ARE OF THE GIRLS WHO TOOK PART IN "VARDAN", A DANCE-DRAMA STAGED RECENTLY BY THE PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL, VILE PARLE: FOR THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION, PLEASE LOOK ELSEWHERE IN THESE COLUMNS

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

things there to see and to please. —Dada.

REPLIES.

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. He shall be glad to reply immediately and try to solve their small problems to the best of his ability. Have you ever written to Dada?—why not?

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Bro. Khusal J. Rajani (Karachi):

There is Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Karachi, and it is a wonder you do not know it! The office is in the Pushpa Bhavan, Strachan Road, behind D. J. Sind College. It will be better for you to get yourself enrolled there. You can get complete information also from there.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

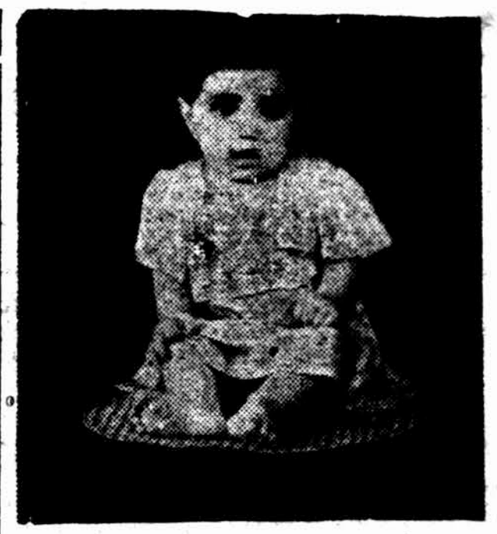
.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Bro. S. D. Rai (Sialkot City): Surely I am glad to have received your letter. Whatever you required has been sent to you already. I hope you will soon enrole members and start a Branch of the All-India Children's Association. Thanks for the "Tit-Bits." Some of them will be used. Note please that you must send contributions written on one side only of the paper, and drawings in black ink only on white paper.

Bro. M. B. Angadi (Shahupuri).



"LITTLE PUSHPA"

I am glad to see you find the "Children's Corner" interesting. We shall be happy to receive your contributions for consideration and insertion if found suitable.

Bro. M. B. Angadi (Shahupuri). Regret your snapshot was no good and has therefore been returned. Please send us better attempts next time, and we shall be glad to publish.

Bro. M. D. Nithyanandhan (Bangalore): Sorry, there is no branch of the All-India Children's Association at your place. However there are members from Bangalore, and perhaps you could start a Branch yourself. Let us know how we could help you in the matter?

Sis. Hansa Diwanji (Surat): We expect at least a thousand children at the All-India Children's Gathering perhaps more.... And, do you know, I shall only be too happy and pleased to make personal acquaintances with all my brothers and sisters. Happy to know that you would also be coming—Try to find me out and introduce yourself to me. Thank you, dear sister, for your kind wishes!

Enrolment forms and full particulars have been sent to the following last week: Sis. Teresa Murry, Kamptee; Bro. M. D. Nityanandhan, Bangalore City; Bro. M. B. Angadi, Shahupuri; Bro. S. Krishnamoorthy, Matunga; Bro. Aspi Beramji Pastakia, Grant Road; Bro. Khusaldas Jethanand, Karachi; Bro. S. V. Subramanyam, Salem; Bro. Bhaskar J. Buty, Nagpur; Bro. Abdul Rashid Siddiqui, Nainital; Bro. R. G. Bhatnagar, Allahabad; Sis. Padmini Marfatia, Nadiad; Sis. Rukma Bhaskar, Anand; Sis. Malini Talwalkar, Poona.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

[illegible]istan,"

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

MIX-UP IN BEANS

MIKE ROSEFALUS called at Cabby Gus's for two pounds of white beans. When this amount had been weighed out, Mike decided he needed more and told Gus to multiply the two pounds by another two pounds. Gus obligingly measured out another two pounds. Mike paid for the four pounds of beans and left with his purchase. On the corner he met his brother-in-law's nephew, a young man of great sagacity and no scruples, who told Mike that he had not received his money's worth and offered to take back the beans and get a better bargain.

Gus's son, Simple, was alone in the store when the nephew entered and addressed him: "Mike Rosefalus sent me back with these beans. His grandmother wants red ones instead of whi[illegible] they're the same price, you know, and by the way, I see your pound weights are no[illegible] so I want you to m[illegible] the beans in ounces."

[illegible] carefully weighed out 32 ounces of beans, then he figured on paper the result of multiplying 32 ounces by 32 ounces, which he discovered made 1,024 ounces. It took all the beans in stock to fill this order and made a package so heavy that Mike's brother-in-law's nephew could hardly carry it. However, he was not destined to carry his parcel far, for Gus, who had just returned, barred the doorway.

"What nonsense is this?" he demanded. "Exchanging 64 pounds of beans for two pounds."

Mike's brother-in-law's nephew laid down his burden and proceeded to explain that since 16 ounces make one pound, and 32 ounces are two pounds, then two pounds multiplied by two pounds was the same as 32 ounces multiplied by 32 ounces.

Mike Rosefalus at this point entered the store. The four men became involved in a hot argument which quickly developed into a free-for-all fracas.

While the boys are engaged in practical demonstrations, the puzzlist can tackle the theoretical side of the debate. Was there a mistake made and who made it?

(For Solution See Page 48)

THE REBUS OF A NAME

WHENEVER this young lady, whose smiling face is framed in the broad-brimmed hat which bears the title of this page, signs her name, she uses only the four letters, K, M, P and T. Notwithstanding the fact that nine letters are required to spell her name, she can make just four letters suffice.

Anyone easily can discover the young lady's name by arranging the four letters, K, M, P and T, in such an order that when they are pronounced they will phonetically suggest her name in full.

Riddles

CENTURIES and centuries ago in ancient Greece the priestess Pythia dwelled in the cave of the Delphic oracle and, inspired by the sacred vapors, voiced her prophecies as she sat

on her tripod of gold. Pythia's voice long has been silent, but many of her utterances, which were in the form of riddles, today find their counterpart in the form of brain-teasing conundrums, a few samples of which follow.

1. If a man, while singing on the docks, falls into the water, what is the cause of his accident?

2. [illegible] is often on the tip of [illegible] but never can be utter[illegible]

3. [illegible] man fails to win a girl by [illegible]ding her flowers, why can he do so by sending her a chicken?

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 12)

freely from his new wound, didn't even turn around. He kept heading for heavy jungle and soon disappeared from view.

Barra Sahib, a not overprepossessing picture of leadership, dragged his heaving frame over to a nearby spot where some of his herd were contentedly browsing.

JUNGLE'S GREATEST TRAGEDY: AN "OLD MASTER" DETHRONED!

CHAPTER FORTY.

Lal, drenched and hungry, headed for the village. There he filled his stomach and changed his clothes. He retired early, for, being expert in the matter of animals, he knew there was a good possibility of a renewal of the struggle between Barra Sahib and Do. Such fights have been known to last for three whole days, and the boy figured it was at least an even bet that Do, encouraged by his success in holding his own against the great old herd leader, would return to repeat his challenge of Barra Sahib's sovereignty. An elephant in quest of mates does not give up easily.

The boy made up his mind, he told me, to be on hand at daybreak near the scene of the battle he had witnessed. The least he could do, he assured me with feeling, was to make an effort to get an accurate close-up of the kind of fight I had always hoped to see

Needless to say, he was not sure that the animals were going to fight again. The odds favoured it, yet there was considerable uncertainty connected with the whole business. Assuming they were going to continue the duel, how could he possibly know when the struggle would be renewed—and where? It seemed fairly safe logic that Barra Sahib, painfully wounded, would not move overnight far from the scene of the original skirmish. Yet move he might—and a small distance for an elephant is likely to prove a long distance for a human being.

The next morning, before dawn, Lal set out for the scene of yesterday's hostilities. As he made his way through the jungle he kept pondering the question of whether or not he would witness a resumption of this epic feud.

He turned these thoughts over and over in his mind and before he knew it he was approaching the herd's grazing ground. They had shifted their location only slightly. A browsing elephant pack disturbs and cracks the brush in a manner all its own (expert animal boys recognize these sounds in their sleep) and Lal knew that once again he was nearing that same pachyderm family. No other herd had been reported in the district. Barra Sahib and Co. were having a peaceful breakfast, he told himself, but he quickly changed his mind as he came closer. For suddenly a shrill trumpeting reached his ears, followed by an answering cry of the same sort.

Then, before he realized it, there was a tremendous charge through the brush and Do passed within sixty yards of him! About seventy-five yards away, Barra Sahib, head lowered, stood waiting to meet the onrushing pretender. Do, coming on with terrific force, swerved to the right in an effort to sideswipe the old herd leader, but the latter, now used to this trick, swung around to avoid the ivory broadside, and the result was another one of those jarring collisions.

Heads lowered, the animals again started pushing each other around. Do, developing a craftiness that had not characterized his earlier efforts, suddenly broke the clinch and tried again for a side thrust, almost succeeding in achieving it. Lal held his breath as the younger elephant, with lightning-fast footwork for so big an animal, made a quick pivot and charge. Barra Sahib whirled around frantically and took the blow on his hip instead of his side. The result was a bad flesh wound; and the suddenness with which it was inflicted, plus the force behind the thrust, sent the old herd leader down on his haunches.

Again Lal thought the show was over. It might have been if Do had been quick enough to follow up his advantage. He seemed to gloat over the agonized trumpeting of his painfully injured foe, doing nothing for a second or two but stand there and take in the herd chief's misery.

In a flash, Barra Sahib was on his feet. He charged his tormentor, putting behind the great forehead that served him as a battering-ram the stored-up rage of two days of violent battling that had left him with no visible advantage. The younger elephant varied his tactics again. Instead of meeting the charge or swerving in an effort to effect a sideswipe, he merely side-stepped,—and very nimbly too, Lal said—with the result that the foe shot right past him.

Barra Sahib had lowered more than ever and missing the target he expected to hit, lost his balance and once again went down on his haunches. Knowing that Do would now attack from behind he quickly rose to his feet and swung around to meet the onslaught. He was not properly planted to meet the shock; in other words, he had not had a chance after regaining his footing to "dig in" and get squared away. Also there had not been time after getting to his feet for him to lower his head sufficiently. The result was that the younger animal, coming on with a tremendous rush, dug one of his great tusks into the enemy's right shoulder. Deeper and deeper he probed with this deadly ivory weapon, poor Barra Sahib trumpeting madly as the white dagger went in further and further.

The herd leader, in his efforts to push the young intruder away with his forehead, only made matters worse; for the more he pushed the more solidly the tusk became imbedded in his flesh. Do was pushing too. . . and Barra Sahib was beginning to give ground. At first he was shoved back only a few feet. Feet soon became yards, and it was only a matter of seconds before the herd leader was backstepping at a lively rate, snorting and gasping as he made his old retreat.

The relentless Do kept shoving Barra Sahib backward, backward, backward. The older elephant, with the wicked tusk buried in his flesh, was helpless. Twice he tried to make a stand but he only helped dig the foe's deadly weapon in deeper, as before. So there was nothing to do but to keep on moving backward.

Fifteen yards of this weird struggle brought Barra Sahib's hind legs to the edge of an expansive ditch-like hollow. With a great push Do sent the herd leader toppling into this sunken area, his bloody tusk coming out of the flesh and leaving a great jagged wound as the elder elephant went crashing down.

Then Do poised himself for the kill. Stepping back to give momentum to his charge, he lowered his head and plunged forward.

It took Barra Sahib only a fraction of a second to realize his predicament. His side was fully exposed and it meant certain death if he didn't get out of the way. He got to his feet just in time to avoid the twin ivory bayonets—one of them a gory warning—that were heading for him. Retreat was better than being pierced by those terrible tusks. Trumpeting a pitiful song of defeat, the deposed herd leader disappeared into the jungle.

The victor followed the vanquished for a few paces, then turned around and in businesslike fashion began rounding up his herd. His first move was to go over to where five females were grazing. These he pushed forward, and, having made it plain to this group that he was boss, rounded up the other members of his newly-acquired harem and their young.

One of the females dropped back, not sure whether she wanted to follow this new leader. He soon made up her mind for her. This he accomplished by the simple process of lowering his head and giving her a sample of his gift for butting. Over she went. Then she went. Then she scrambled to her feet and meekly followed her new boss, who proceeded to lead his new-found family off into the thicket.

Lal had witnessed the jungle's greatest tragedy—the dethroning of an elephant herd leader. Almost without exception such an animal turns rogue, another way of saying that he goes mad. Suddenly deprived of his family, an awful loneliness seizes him. A demented outcast, he views everything and everybody as his enemy and he tears through the jungle, uprooting trees and destroying whatever happens to be in his path. More than one luckless native has been pounded to a pulp by a rogue elephant.

I know of one case where a rogue practically destroyed a whole native village, knocking down all the nipa-palm huts and uprooting one by one all the trees in a two-acre banana plantation.

What destruction Barra Sahib eventually accomplished after his expulsion God only knows.

(To Be Continued).

National Scouts

(Continued from page 38)

which will generate discipline, character and efficiency built on the firm ground of love for national service and unswerving loyalty to our Motherland.

The Indian National Scout Association invites all parents and leaders of public opinion to help the growth of such a movement through the organisations of Associations or troops. Such a task can be more easily carried out if undertaken by enthusiastic leaders of schools and municipalities and therefore the Indian National Scout Association specially requests the co-operation of Principals of Schools and Municipal School Boards as well as District Local Boards and Municipalities. The Association affiliates Packs of Lion Cubs, Troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and Pioneer Groups of boys and girls.

Full particulars will be sent on application by the General Secretary, the Indian National Scout Association, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Association will undertake the training of Scouters and will render all possible assistance for the organisation of troops by Local Associations.

The Second Scoutmasters' Training Camp of the Association will be held at Malad, near Bombay, during the last fortnight of December and scouters intending to receive training will please apply for full particulars. Principals of Schools are requested to send their teachers for training and give the benefit of the National Scout Movement to the children of their schools.

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Yours in service,
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The Wages Of Weight

(Continued from page 9)

factor of seemingly unavoidable inexactness in that they do not take into account varying body types; slender, medium, heavy; and consequently are difficult to apply with accuracy to the individual case. Yet the tables do contain a modicum of workable information or suggestion permitting one to decide within certain limits whether an excess of weight exists. Generally speaking the subject who display a dozen or so pounds in excess of the figure cited in the weight table for his age and height, is to be considered at the verge of overweight, and may proceed to worry accordingly.

STRICT REGIMEN.

For amelioration of the state of the great mass of overweight, a regime involving cutting down of food consumption and increase of energy expenditure by exercise, is indicated. Food must be reduced beyond the quantity required to maintain current weight. Food quantity must not be allowed to increase with the increased exercise. Obviously, of course. The two items combined offer the only safe and sane basis from which to wage war upon the frightfulness of fat.

There is a certain point in reduction of protein consumption which may not be safely passed. One may not long continue to lose more protein than the daily food replaces.

The diet must contain roughage —otherwise intestinal trouble will develop. There must be minerals and vitamins.

The object of the method advocated is the burning up of surplus fat; foods rich in fats and carbohydrates must be less in quantity than is needed for daily energy expenditure. Thus surplus fat within the body will be gradually drawn upon to supply the deficiency. It sounds simple, and it is simple.

THE SAFE LIMIT.

... safely, without pro...

sional supervision, reduce three or four pounds a week. Beyond that one had better work with someone expert in issues of food and body chemistry, since in the abolishing of large quantities of fat in a short time a reasonably correct balance must be maintained between the fats and carbohydrates, to the end that there may be avoided another currently popular ailment, namely, acidosis.

Milk is to be included in the diet —it is hard to see how any diet is to supply enough calcium and phosphates that includes less than a cup a day. Buttermilk or skimmed milk will serve very well.

Watery fruits—low in fuel value. They supply vitamins, minerals and roughage, and are filling. Bananas—with discretion. Little sugar or cream.

Green and salad vegetables—for vitamins, minerals and roughage, with small fuel supply. Potatoes and beans—with caution; these present concentrated sources of calories. Butter, sauces, gravies, oil dressings—with great discrimination.

Supplementing the protein in milk—lean meat, fish, poultry, eggs, cheese. Other essential requirements will be met in grain products; fats, sugars and starchy vegetables in amounts carefully controlled and established in accordance with one's body type, weight, and daily physical activity —and the rate at which one aims to reduce.

Concentrated fuel foods are the interdicted things in a reducing regimen. In addition to their inherent characteristics as concentrated foods, they almost invariably lead one to overeat. Butter, thick cream, oils and oil dressings, breads, jams, jellies, syrups, gravies, fat meats, fried foods, candy, cake, pastry, ice cream.....

WILL TO DO.

In actual sober fact, as an army of folk have proven, mastery of the meaning of a dozen or two more or less scientific or technical words, an appreciation of the body as essentially a fuel burning mechanism, and thereafter the "will to do"—putting into operation in the personal life the information gleaned—have taken about all that seemed formidable out of this business of reducing weight. The hoary wisdom of the ancient remark that a sick man is rascal, has changed no whit in its basis of truth. The moral nature of health is an issue worthy of contemplation—while incapacity, discomfort, sickness itself, remain the sorry items whose totals, undesired but inevi... are the ... weight.

Dr. B. N. DESAI. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST, (Vadifalia, SURAT).

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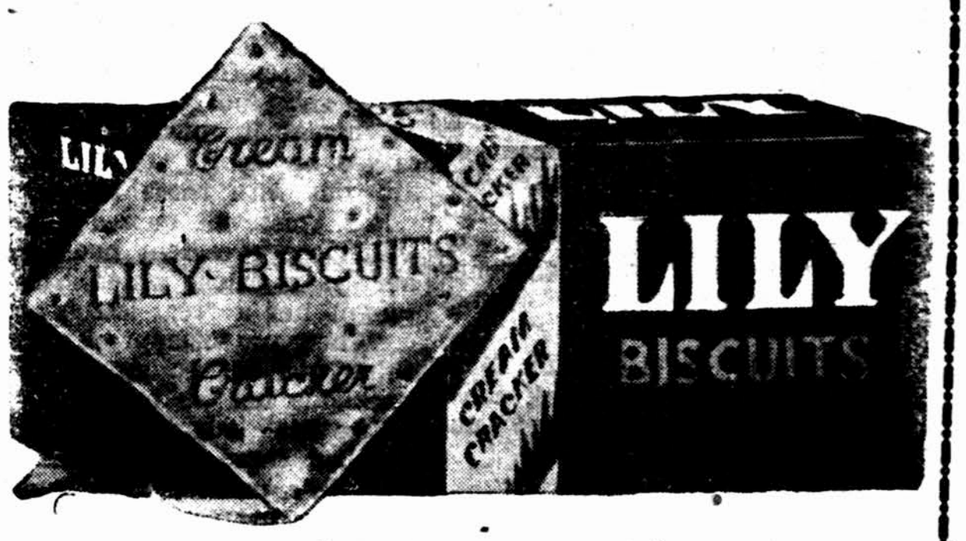

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You Can't Succeed In Life By Merely Trying To 'Get By'

Women Must Face Jobs With Imagination And Originality, Says Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt warned several hundred women students at Cornell University that they could not succeed in life by merely trying to "get by".

Arriving from Washington with Mrs. Henry F. Morgenthau Jr., Mrs. Roosevelt, in a vocational talk sponsored by the Student Council, remarked:—

"You may get by in college, but you cannot get through life that way."

Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized that independent thinking was one of the primary gains to be derived from college training.

"Let us start with the freshman", she said. "Generally speaking, she needs to develop the tools which will serve her for any kind of life she may lead. She must learn to think for herself. She will ask the opinions of others, but in the end she will put all this through her own process of thought. In this way she contributes not only to her own life, but to the life of her country.

"Remember, we are living in a democracy. What we think constitutes what our Democratic nation thinks.

SPECIAL SKILL IS REQUIRED

"More specifically, the student needs to acquire a special skill. She may not always use the skill she learns, but she has by it a professional approach to whatever she attempts. This is not only invaluable in life, but essential."

"Education", Mrs. Roosevelt stated, "should develop two things, skill of mind and skill of hand. These are the things I should want to learn if I were a freshman to-day."

"Life may be full of hardships", she added, "but it was really made to be enjoyed."

Explaining this, Mrs. Roosevelt stated that this enjoyment came through developing a diversity of interests.

"Others cannot make you enjoy life", she said. "You need not be an expert in music, art, literature or sport to round your life out with these things."

Mrs. Roosevelt quoted a reproof which the President had given to her years back, which, she said, taugnt her a "real lesson".

"When you disapprove of something you sit so straight your backbone has no bend."

The first lady laughed as she recalled these words, remarking that "we must not be intolerant, stern or narrow in our interests, if we are to make the most of life."

Alluding to the widely expressed opinion that because young women train to do things to-day, they will not be interested in family life, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she did not find this a problem at all.

"Most young people want to get married", she went on, "still what they have learned in college will serve them in good stead, both in the care and management of their homes, and as an emergency in case they are again thrown on their own resources."

She spoke of the need for imagination and originality in the approach of young women to their jobs and emphasized the [illegible] of choosing a vocation because it offered the path of least resistance.

MUST BE READY FOR OPPORTUNITY

"You must prepare to grasp every opportunity which comes to you", she said. "We cannot rebuke ourselves for what we have no chance to do so. Most of us are creatures of circumstance, limited in the opportunities which come to us, and the only thing in life of which we may be justly proud is that we have not let those opportunities which have been given us, slide."

"College graduates", she continued, "have during the past years got jobs easier than girls with grade school educations, but, at that, there were many college graduates who had accepted jobs as sales girls in department stores."

"This", she maintained, "was deplorable since it took jobs from less fortunate girls and in many cases ruined the prospective careers of the country's educated women."

Concluding, Mrs. Roosevelt said that "the best you have to give in the open competition of everyday life is never too much."

Mrs. Ramabai Kedar, who presided over the Women's Conference held at Nagpur

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FROM CAVE MAN TO MUSSOLINI

(Continued from page 5)

platitude. All times are historic. But there is a sense in which this platitude comes to have a special meaning for us: history has always shown a certain pace. At certain times this pace has quickened. This is what is happening to civilisation to-day; it is just as if there were an equilibrium in civilisation which can be maintained by observing the true spirit of civilisation. Dissimulate this spirit, introduce chicane, alley the gold (of civilisation) with dress and you have disturbed this equilibrium...The result is a hurtle, an acceleration towards an inevitable crash..

Europe A Mad House

European dictators have disturbed the equilibrium of European civilisation: they have sown the wind and the countries of Europe are reaping the whirlwind.....The pace of our own times has quickened to an alarming degree.... it is like the pulse of a person in delirium tremens.

The picture of Europe to-day is the picture of a madhouse but the deadliest aspect of all this madness is in its method.

It is all a terrible irony. The best brains and energies, the most complete organisation, the perfect citizen, the whole perfected State, is on the side of a Fascist hegemony. Method rules all this madness in the fool-proof technique of Fascist terrorism, Faccist propaganda.

I said at the beginning of this article that Fascism is in the news: Germany has just staged a stupendous spectacle at Nuremberg and another stupendous spectacle for the visit of Mussolini. The Nyon Conference has succeeded but although Mussolini remains out of it his prestige still soars. Non-Intervention in Spain has at last been abandoned. Nazi terrorism has once more been in eruption in Poland...All this in Europe, and Japanese militarism in China, has served to focuss world attention upon Fascism in war or preparation for war. Many grandiose doctrines are broadcast by the bellicose Generals, Chancellors, Dictators. Franco in Spain claims to be the one Saviour of Christianity and Civilisation through bringing fire and sword to that ancient land. Hitler pictures Europe as being engulfed in chaos from which Germany alone escapes and shows other nations the way to deliverance. He holds forth his blood-and-iron rule as the paradise and pattern of order in an unstable world, and poses himself as the "Conscience of Europe." Mussolini dreams of a neo-Italian order as Hitler dreams of a neo-German order and Japan of a neo-Japanese order.

Where Is Democracy?

Meanwhile where are the poor democracies of the western world?

France, Czecho-Slovakia, the Valencia Government, the British Isles?

France is said to nold that western democracy stands or falls with Czecho-Slovakia of Masaryk. Destruction of Czecho-Slovakia would mean German hegemony first in Eastern and Central Europe, then the whole of Europe. Any attack on Prague would be regarded by France as an attack on France herself. Well, Czecho-Slovakia still stands but her great creator, Masaryk is dead.

If there is a silver lining anywhere for the saving of democracies it is not to be seen anywhere in the grey skies that are gathered over the British Isles.

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[illegible]r best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Captain Kopps' Cut-Out

FOR a minute, Police Captain Kopp silently watched the checker game between two patrolmen in the rear room of the station house. Then he spoke:

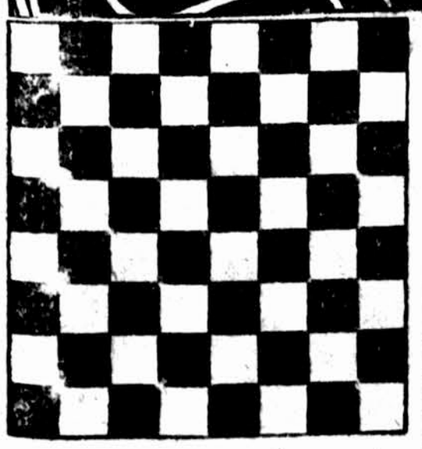
"I know a good stunt," said he, "that ought to give you more amusement during your leisure hours. Cutting along the line of the squares, I can cut the word "POLICE" out of that checker-board so as to make a neat sign for the front of the squad car."

Eager to see the new stunt, the two players cleared off the board and the captain dissected the letters with his pocket-knife. It was a neat job, too, with all the letters of the same height and only 12 squares left over.

After the captain left, the two patrolmen sat admiring his handiwork. Then a light simultaneously dawned on them.

"Doggone!" they exclaimed, "If he hasn't gone and cut up our checker-board. I wonder if he did that on purpose?"

Get a piece of cardboard and draw on it an eight-inch checker-board design and cut out the letters that spell the word POLICE, cutting only along the lines of the squares.



(For Solution See Page 48)

SUNLIGHT FILTER

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SYLVIA'S BEAUX

THE fair Sylvia had so many suitors that she had to devise a method of choosing one without offending the others. Accordingly, she obtained two caskets of different colors. In one of these she placed two pearls and in the other a single one. The suitors were to choose one of these caskets and the first suitor to choose the casket containing the two pearls won Sylvia for a bride.

On the appointed day, the suitors assembled in the hall of Sylvia's palace. There they chose lots to determine the order in which they were to try their luck at the caskets. The first choice fell to Mario, the mathematician of Venice. Mario considered himself indeed fortunate to have won first place in the drawing by lot and, knowing that by the laws of probability such luck was not likely to continue, he determined to resort to arithmetic instead of chance in making the choice.

When Mario was ushered into the presence of the dazzling Sylvia, he paused before the two caskets and addressed the lady thus:

"That there is no more beautiful damsel than thee in all Venice goes without saying. But I, as thou knowest, am a mathematician and must have a wife who is skilled in the science of numbers. So I would test thy knowledge. Tell me, if the number of pearls in the red casket be multiplied by 16 and the number of pearls in the yellow box be multiplied by 17 and the two products added together, what will the total be?"

Portia smiled at Mario's naivety. She answered coyly:

"The total will be the same as the number of steps I traverse in going from my chamber to the tower and returning again to my chamber."

Mario had never been within the tower of the palace, and Sylvia figured that this information would be of no aid to him. But in this she was mistaken, for Mario promptly selected the casket with the two pearls.

Which one of the caskets did Mario choose? How did he do it?

Hidden Fish

LET'S all a-fishing go. Your luck altogether depends upon how many hidden fish you can find. Each of the following sentences contains the name of some fish, which is spelled by combining two or more words or parts of words.

1. The baker put ten cherries in each of his tarts.
2. After he had bored the holes in the beam, Bob reamed them carefully.
3. When the lineman grasped the wire, he said that he felt a tingling sensation.
4. The chauffeur was instructed, on his return, to go by the office and pick up his employer.
5. The highest point in a group of mountains in Coconino County, Arizona, is San Francisco Peak, which is 12,794 feet high.

(For Solution See Page 48)

Lightning Calculation

AS the prettiest clerk in the Bimore Department Store, Lotta Lux was put in one of the store windows, demonstrating cosmetics. In this work she did not have to utter a word, merely holding up cards which contained printed explanations. This plan soon lost its appeal to the crowds, so the advertising manager interspersed the signs with puzzles, offering a free sample to every window-shopper who solved them correctly.

As Lotta held each sign in view only for a moment, the answer had to be forthcoming instantly, for the solver had no time to figure out the required multiplication with pencil and paper.

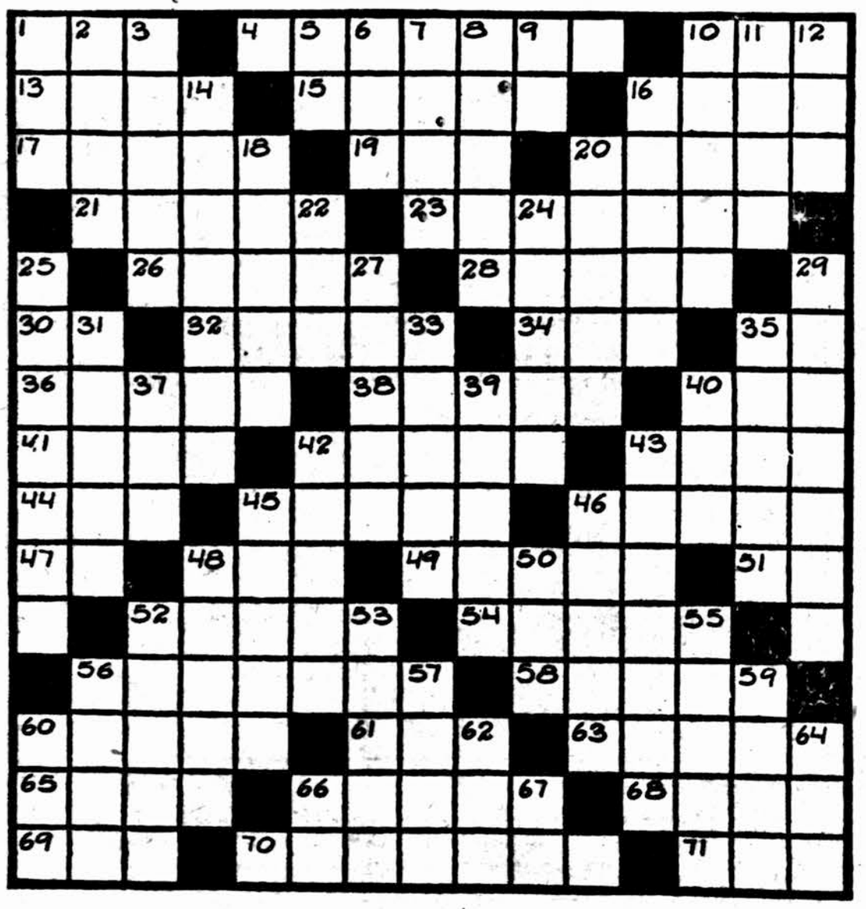
Can you give an instantaneous solution to this problem?

(For Solution See Page 48)

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Summit.
4—Canadian province.
10—Mineral spring.
13—Egg-shaped.
15—Genus of trees.
16—Expensive.
17—Deserve.
19—Affirmative.
20—In that place.
21—Baseball teams.
23—Former capital of the United States.
26—Certificate.
28—Imposts.
30—Printer's measure.



32—Golf mound.
34—Depart.
35—City in Saxony.
36—Member of a Mongolic tribe.
38—Close friend.
40—Appearance.
41—Number.
42—Casting of votes.
44—Insect.
45—Who was the eighth president: Martin Van *****?
46—Stone building at Mecca.
47—Symbol for neon.
48—The legal profession.
49—Who invented dynamite.
51—Indefinite article.
52—Ringlets.
54—Native of Rome.
56—Who wrote "Midshipman Easy"?
58—Steered wild.
60—Containing a certain metal.
61—A river in France.
63—District in Quebec province.
65—Beverages.
66—Feminine name.
68—What Roman emperor committed suicide?
69—Dry seed vessel.
70—Who was President Wilson's secretary?
71—Kind of cloth.

VERTICAL

1—Male of certain animals.
2—Structure for baking.
3—Where is the Sorbonne?
5—Note of the musical scale.
6—Hazy resemblance.
7—Paradise.
8—Put in type again.
9—Symbol for terbium.
10—Prophets.
11—Inclosure for recreation.
12—Metric measure of area.
14—What is the capital of Nebraska?
16—Wild dog of India.
18—Concise.
20—Who was the tenth president?
22—Yellow ocher.
24—For whom is Wednesday named?
25—German operatic soprano.
27—What apostle was called Simon?
29—Unbleached linen used for window-shades.
31—What is the "potato state"?
33—Black bird.
35—What Roman emperor succeeded Nero?
37—Permit.
39—Trend.
40—Kind of grass.
42—Gloomily morose.
43—Island between Borneo and the Philippines.
45—First American Commodore.
46—First president of Turkey.
48—Who wrote "Tam O'Shanter"?
50—Lad.
52—Furnished chairs with rattan.
53—Jerusalem.
55—At no time.
56—Ancient Greek athlete.
57—Balsam.
59—Have courage for.
60—Strike lightly.
62—Sesame.
64—Chop off.
66—Symbol for copper.
67—Of a point in space.

(For Solution See Page 48)

Secret of the Two Chums

ADA and Aida have been chums for several years, their friendship growing out of a mutual liking for a certain thing which they have kept secret. By so doing they feel that they have avoided offending anyone while in the society of others.

The puzzlist, however, easily can discover the well-guarded secret of the two chums by studying the accompanying drawing.

(For Solution See Page 48)

Some Mysterious Mathematics

OUT of the fertile brain of Puzzle Pete come two freak problems in mysterious mathematics, which, although contrary to all rules, are absolutely correct, according to their inventor.

Pete's first problem, as shown in the drawing, indicates that taking five from five leaves three instead of naught.

In his second problem, Pete asserts that he can subtract four from five and have two left instead of one.

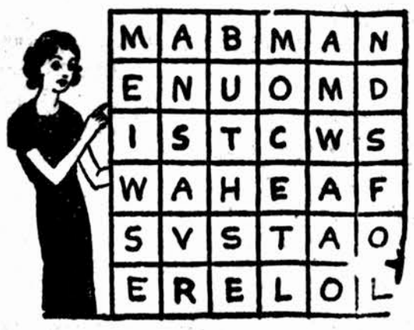
How does Pete solve his freak roblems?

(For Solution See Page 48)

A Letter Maze

WISDOM is often acquired in some of the most amazing ways, but none is more amazing than the one which requires the finding of the solution of a letter maze. In this form of word puzzle, some well-known maxim is cleverly concealed in an apparently unintelligible jumble of letters.

The solution is found by starting with a certain letter and moving from square to square at a time in any direction. No squares are to be jumped over and each letter is to be used once only.



(For Solution See Page 48)

Putting the Posers in Position

B. Z. BODIE emerged into his back yard and saw his neighbor planting some shrubs. Instantly, B. Z. was at the fence and had taken command of the situation.

"Just a moment, Sam," he called, "you're planting those shrubs wrong. The way you are setting them out, the nine shrubs make only eight rows with three shrubs to a row."

Neighbor Sam, glad of an excuse to quit work, had now arrived at the fence.

"I suppose," he drawled, "you're going to tell me that old one about putting nine shrubs in ten rows with three in each row. Well, the reason I'm planting them the way I am is that the little woman wants them that way. If I were doing the job, Id put naught shrubs in naught rows with naught shrubs in each row."

B. Z. Bodie ignored these sarcastic remarks. Reaching into his pocket, he produced seven nickels which he laid on top of the fence.

"Now," Bodie began, "here is a new one that I learned at the bowling alley last night. Place these seven nickels so that they form two rows with five nickels to a row. It is only necessary to change two of the nickels from their present position."

Sam thoughtfully picked up one nickel after another. Then he placed them in his pocket. As he shuffled off, he remarked to B. Z.: "Thanks for returning that thirty-five cents you owed me. I never expected to see it again."

Can you solve the two puzzles suggested by B. Z. Bodie?

(For solution see page 48)

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The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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Don't Miss Your Copy

GULBADAN BANU

(Continued from page 1)

Gulbadan, to whom he remained fondly attached till the end of her days. No entreaties of hers could, in the first instance, induce the Emperor to allow her to go to Makka on a pilgrimage. But the fleeting joys of mortal existence had to be subordinated to the eternal dictates of religion, and he was, in the end, prevailed upon to part with her. The caravan, which, besides Gulbadan (who was perhaps a widow at the time), included Sarw-sahi, the singer, and many ladies of the highest birth, whose names have been given by Abul Fazl, left Fatehpur-Sikri on 15th October 1575. The obstacle created by the Portuguese, who then held sway over the sea, in the issue of a pass-port necessitated the detention of the ladies at Surat, whence they embarked on 17th October 1576. After residing in Arabia for a period of 3-1/2 years, during the course of which they performed the Haj four times, they returned to Fatehpur-Sikri in 158?

Friend Of The Poor

The performance of the Haj seems to have put Gulbadan in a tranquil frame of mind which probably facilitated the composition of the Humayun-nama, for it was taken in hand after her return from Makka. She was instrumental in appeasing the wrath of Akbar towards Prince Salim, and was a constant friend of the poor and the distressed on whom she bestowed large sums in charity. She breathed her last in 1603 at the advanced age of eighty. The Emperor paid his last tribute to the departed princess by carrying her bier for some distance, and distributing princely gifts to the poor to perpetuate her memory. "So ends the long life of a good and clever woman, affectionate and beautiful in her home life, and brought so near us by her sincerity of speech and by her truth of feeling that she becomes a friend even across the bars of time and creed and death". (15)

(1) **Khwaja Nizamuddin Ali Barlas, Babar's Wazir.**
(2) **Matronly nurses.**
(3) **Beveridge: Humayun-nama, pp. 101—102.**
(4) **Bibi Mubarika, the Yusufzai, wife of Babar. Aghacha, Agha, and Aka are titles of distinction.**
(5) **Maham Begam.**
(6) **Beveridge: Humayun-nama, p. 103.**
(7) **A kind of respectful salutation.**
(8) **Humayun's wife.**
(9) **Humayun's wife.**
(10) **A singer in the royal household.**
(11) **A lady of Humayun's household.**
(12) **Humayun's wife and Akbar's mother.**
(13) **Head of the royal commissariat.**
(14) **Beveridge: Humayun-Nama, pp. 189—90—91. Mrs. Beveridge's translation is not always correct.**
(15) **Beveridge: Humayun-nama, pp. 77.**

Wonder Drug.

At the British Pharmaceutical Conference recently was revealed the discovery of a new drug, manufactured synthetically from dyestuffs. It was hailed as the most momentous discovery in the last twenty years.

The name of the drug is Para-Aminobenzene-sulphonamide, and its function is to annihilate germs the instant they make their presence felt in the blood stream. It has been tried in one or two hospitals with tremendous success, and treatments of erysipelas, meningitis, pneumonia and blood-poisoning have surpassed all expectations. Where the drug was used for puerperal fever the number of deaths decreased from 22 to 8 per cent., and typhoid cases, too, have benefitted

WHEN HOARE WON A TANGO PRIZE

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, told guests at a luncheon given by King George's Jubilee Trust at the Savoy Hotel how he once won a Tango competition, and of Mr. Baldwin's comment.

He was urging the need for clubs and facilities for swimming and dancing for girls away from their homes.

"I sincerely sympathise with both these aspirations," said Sir Samuel. 'I have always been very fond of dancing and I will let you into a secret, which I hope will not be used against me in the House of Commons.

"On one occasion I won a Tango competition at a casino on the Continent. It is now many years ago and since then I have been a reformed character. (Laughter).

"When I returned home I said to Mr. Baldwin: 'Well, I have done something during the recess,' and he asked: 'What is it?' I replied: 'I have won a Tango competition.' Mr. Baldwin exclaimed: 'Thank God my Cabinet has done one good thing!'"

The luncheon was given in connection with the launching of "Christmas Pie," which is being published for the benefit of the Fund.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

There was to be a christening party in the home of a farmer.

"Excuse me," said the minister, taking his host aside before the ceremony, "but are you prepared for this solemn event?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," said the farmer. "I've got two hams, pickles, cakes——"

"No, no! I mean spiritually prepared."

"Well, I think so: two gallons of whisky, a case of gin, and three casks of beer."

SOLUTION FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Bean Mix-Up: Simple should have given the nephew 64 ounces of beans. In ordinary usage the word "multiply" means to increase in number. Thus, two pounds increased in number by two pounds are four pounds, and 32 ounces increased in number by 32 ounces are 64 ounces. The word "multiply" in the mathematical sense of making an addition a certain number of times can be applied only to numbers. Thus 32 ounces can be multiplied by the number 32 (which is 32 ounces added 32 times) but one can hardly say "add 32 ounces 32 ounces times."

Sylvia's Suitors: The yellow box contained the two pearls. Had the yellow box contained a single pearl and the red box two pearls the result of the added products would have been 49, an odd number. Had the yellow box contained two pearls and the red box one, the result of the added products would be 50, an even number. Sylvia said the result would be the same as the number of steps she took in going to and from the tower. Since there were the same number of steps in each trip the total number of steps in the round-trip must be an even number. Therefore the two pearls must have been in the yellow box.

Lightning Calculation: Add five figure one's to the last answer in the top card. Thus, 12345679 times 9 is the same as 123456[illegible] times 9 plus 9.

Letter Maze: Start with the letter W in the third horizontal row and trace out the adage: Wealth serves a wise man, but commands a fool.

Two Chums: Turn the drawing so that the top becomes the left side and the word ONIONS is seen.

Riddles: 1. Because he is off quay (key). 2. A postage stamp. 3. Because if he cannot win by fair means he will by fowl (foul).

Mysterious Mathematics: 1. Write down the word FIVE cancel the letter V (5) and three letters remain 2. Take the two letters IV (4) from the word FIVE and two letters remain.

Hidden Fish: 1. Tench. 2. Bream. 3. Ling. 4. Goby, 5 Cisco.

Name Rebus: The girl's name is Katie Empy (KT MP).

Posers in Position: To put nine bushes in 10 rows with three to a row, move the two outer bushes in the middle towards the center so that they form rows with the outer and center shrubs of the top and bottom rows.

To place seven nickels in two rows of five each, take the two end nickels in the long row and place them on top of the center nickel.

Checker-Board Cut-out: Number the squares from one to 64 in eight horizontal rows. Cut out and discard the thirteen squares numbered 8, 16, 24, 25, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 50, 51, 52, and 55. Now cut the remaining 51 squares apart into six sections to form the letters that spell the word POLICE as follows: P. squares 32, 40, 46, 47, 48, 54, 56, 62, 63, and 64. O. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61.L. 1, 2, 3, 4. 5, 9 and 17, I. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37, C, 6, 7, 15, 23, 31, 38, and 39. E 10, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 22, 14, and 20.

The football match was being played in torrents of rain. The players were ankle-deep in mud.

At the interval the home team were two goals down. Everything seemed to be going against them.

"Come on, boys!" shouted one of the crowd. "The tide's with you now!"

* * *

A candidate for the police force was being questioned.

"If you were pursued by a desperate gang of criminals in another car doing forty miles an hour along a lonely road, what would you do?"

The candidate looked puzzled for a moment. Then he replied, "Fifty!"

* * *

A Yorkshireman met his mate one morning carrying a kettle, and said, "I thought tha removed from your house."

The mate replied, "We removed last neet; but penny weren't done in gas, so I've been a-boiling kettle theer."

* * *

Hiker (in country district): "There's a right-of-way across this field, isn't there?"

Farmhand: "Sometimes there is, and sometimes there ain't. It all depends on yon bull."

A woman went to the fish shop and asked for a nice smoked haddock. "How about this one, lady?" said the fishmonger's assistant.

"No," replied the shopper, "I don't quite like the look of that one."

"Well, what about this one?" said the assistant, picking up another fish, "he's a proper Clark Gable, he is. . . look at his ears."

* * *

Jones: "You know, you'll never have your name inscribed in the Hall of Fame."

Smith: "Perhaps not. But I'd rather have people asking why it isn't there than why it is."

* * *

"My wife left me because I played so much golf."

"How much would a set of golf clubs cost me?"

* * *

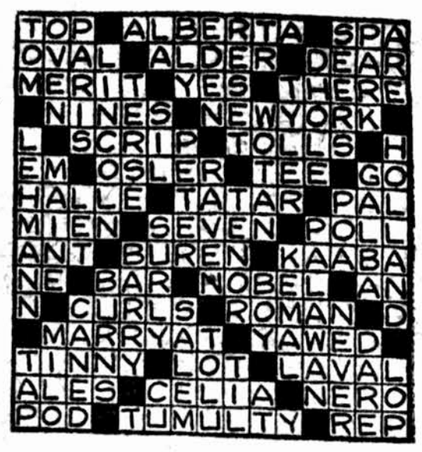
Teacher: "Now, Willie, what is a tannery?"

Willie: "Please, sir, it's that part of the Mint where they make sixpences."

* * *

Egyptian Guide: "And the stones I'm about to show you are covered with hieroglyphics."

American Tourist: "Oh, isn't that too bad. At home we're bothered by grasshoppers."



THIS WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

The train was listed in the timetable as an "express," but not only did it stop at every station, but also two or three times in between.

Towards the end of a very long journey the ticket-collector came round the carriages.

"Look here, sir," he said to one of the passengers, as he examined his tickets, "that boy is too big to travel half-fare."

"Is he really?" replied the passenger. "Well, he was small enough when we started."

Our Humorist At Large

Pal: "Do you get much interference?"

Husband: "Yes—if the wife's is not twisting the dial—the kids are."

Wife: "It must be nearly time for you to get up and go to work."

Husband: "I've put on four pounds since our marriage."

Wife: "Don't tell me that my puddings have been as heavy as that."

"Looks like an old master!"

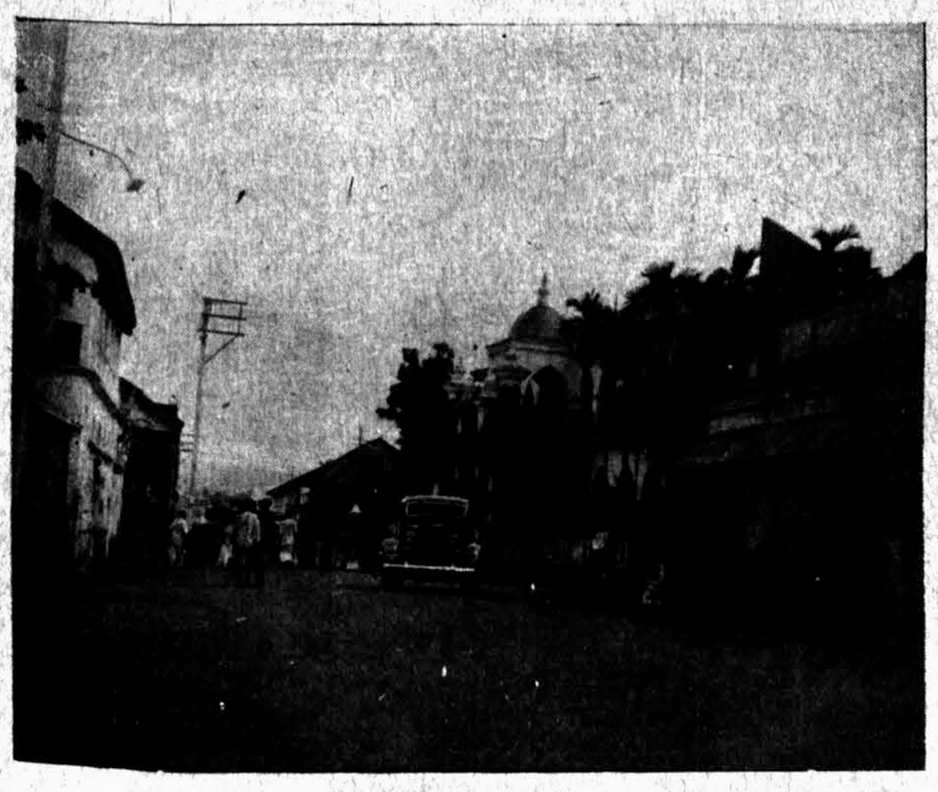
"You do not love me any more, Archie. This is the fifth time you have gone before Dad throws you out."

Hostess: "Does your wife ever do any poker work?"

Visitor: "No, but you ought to see her chucking plates at me."

A view of Vizagapatam harbour.

Inside Vizagapatam Port.



A crowded thoroughfare in Vizagapatam.

Beach Road Avenue in Vizagapatam.
(Photos by Appalaswamy).

SCENE AT A BATHING GHAT. —D. D. Barale.

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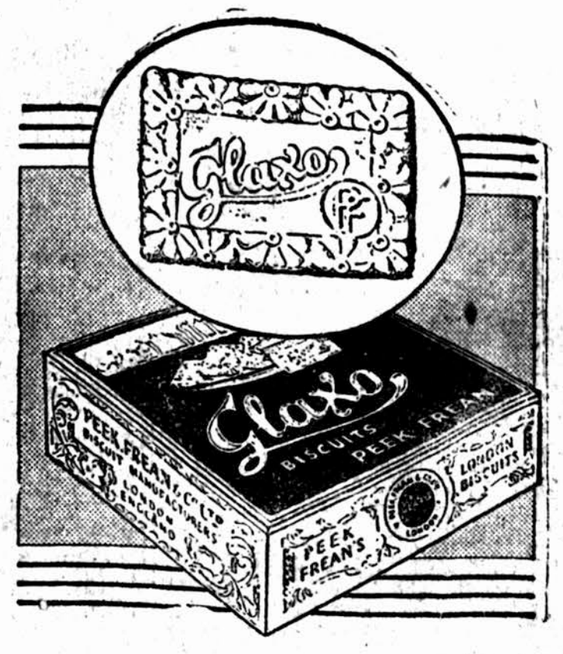

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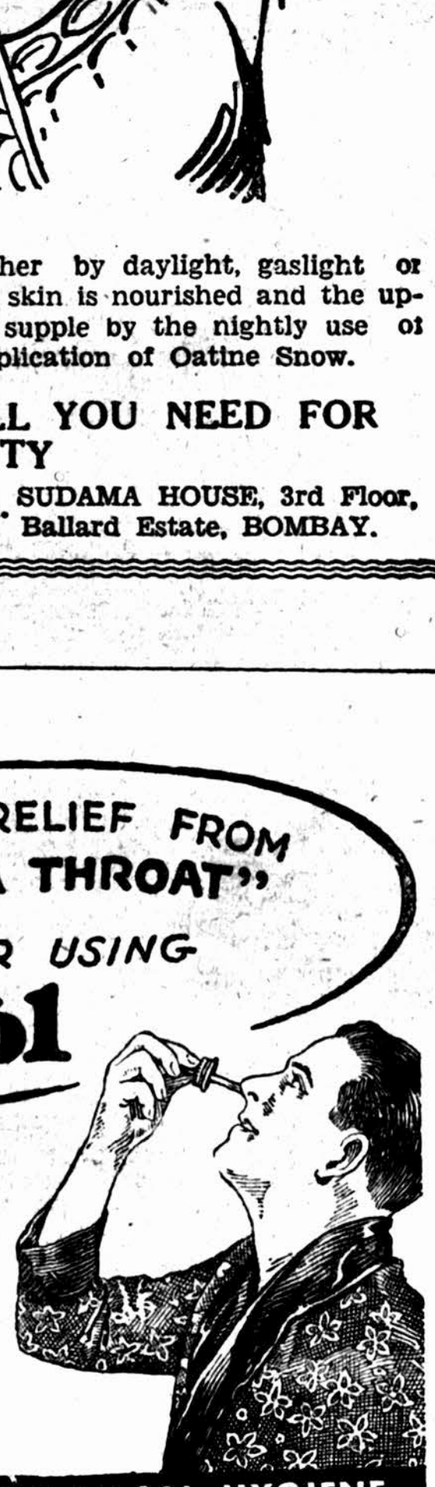

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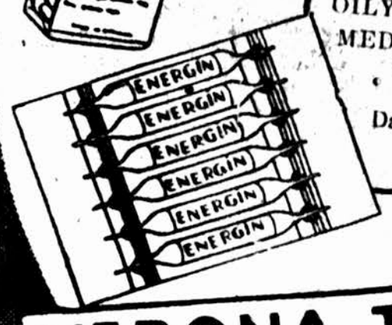

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